

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

Further Reportage on Premier Zhao's U.S. Visit	8 1
Feng Di Commentary	8 1
W. Huojian at IBM Banquet	8 1
Zhao Tours New York	8 4
Zhao Speaks to Overseas Chinese	8 5
Zhao TV Interview	8 6
Zhao at New York Banquet	8 7
Breakfast With Kissinger	8 8
Zhao Meets With Nixon	8 8
Zhao Attends Luncheon	8 8
Zhao's Remarks at Luncheon	8 9
Zhao Satisfied With U.S. Visit	8 10
Zhao Optimistic About Hong Kong	8 11
Zhao Interviewed by TIMES	8 11
Zhao Meets Vance, Brzezinski	8 13
Departs U.S. for Canada	8 13
Zhao's Thank-You Message	8 14
Beijing Phones Zhao	8 14
Beijing Commentary on Visit	8 14

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

NCP Delegation Continues Middle East Visit	1 1
Meets Jordanian Prime Minister	1 1
Leaves Jordan for Egypt	1 3
Arrives in Cairo	1 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Premier Zhao Arrives in Canada for Official Visit	2 1
Trudeau Meets Zhao at Hotel	2 2
Article Reviews 'Excellent' PRC-Canadian Relations	2 2
[BEIJING REVIEW No 1, 9 Jan]	
Chinese Ambassador Meets National Day Reception	2 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINMIN KIBAO on Communism, Abstraction	X 1
[10 Jan]	
Customs Reformed To Suit Open-Door Policy	X 4
[XINMIN KIBAO 8 Jan]	
Labor Economics Study Must Serve Reforms	X 6
[GUANGMING KIBAO 8 Jan]	
GUANGMING KIBAO on Price Reform Theory, Policy [8 Jan]	X 7
XINMIN KIBAO Carries Zhang Xiantian Self-Criticism	X 10
[9 Jan]	

Nao Li, Others Attend Conference on Tourism	K 14
Air Force Commander Zheng Baile Retired Cadre	K 14
Leaders Write Inscriptions for New Monthly	K 15
State Council Ministries, Others 'Sort Out' Laws	K 15
Computerized Water Monitoring System Developed	K 16
Conservation Progresses in Lower Highlands	K 16
Gu Yi Discusses Zhao Ziyang's U.S. Visit	K 17
Gu Yi Says U.S. Arms to Taiwan Insult PRC	K 18
Gu Yi on Reagan's November Tokyo, Seoul Visits	K 18

PACIFIC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui's Huang Huang Taken Part in Local Election	G 1
Xiang Nan Attends Fujian CTL Congress	G 1
Xiang Nan at Fujian Provincial CTL Congress	G 1
Jiangsu's Han Peixin Views Rectification Study	G 2
Nanjing PLA Leaders Tackle Housing Problem	G 2
Gu Yiran Attends Shandong Rectification Class	G 3
[SHANGHAI RIBAO 19 Dec]	
Shanghai's Chen Guodong Votes in Local Election	G 4
Chen Guodong Urges Fulfilling Shanghai 1984 Tasks	G 4

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Officials Attend Opening of Guangdong Bridge	F 1
Shenzhen Economic Zone's 1984 Tasks Outlined	F 1
Central Organs To Aid in Hainan Afforestation	F 2
Liu Jie Attends Henan PLA Cadre Conference	F 2
Liu Jie Attends Henan Air Force Parade	F 3
Hubei's Guan Guangfu at Wuhan Air Force Parade	F 4

SOUTHWEST REGION

Tang Boda Visits Sichuan Chicken Farms	Q 1
Yin Fatang at Xizang Meeting on National Unity	Q 1
Yin Fatang Discusses Spiritual Pollution in Xizang	Q 2
Xizang Leaders Mourn Death of Regional Leader	Q 3

NORTH REGION

Beijing's Duan Junyi on Rectification, Study	K 1
[BEIJING RIBAO 9 Jan]	
Li Ligong Addresses Shanxi CPC Committee	K 2
Shanxi's Li Ligong Views Handling Frame-Ups	K 4
Shanxi's Li Ligong Addresses CTL Meeting	K 4
Tianjin's Chen Weide Visits University Specialists	K 4

NORTHEAST REGION

Li Lian at Heilongjiang No. Birthday Meetings	S 1
24 December Meeting	S 1
[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 25 Dec]	
25 December Meeting	S 1
[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 26 Dec]	

1. 27 Jan 84

3

CHINA

Beijing Radio Interviews Hailongjiang's Li Lian	W 2
Li Lian at Hailongjiang lecture on Microcomputers	W 3
Liaoning's Gao Feng Attends Memorial Meeting	W 1
Li Dezheng at Liaoning Retired Soldiers Forum	W 4

PAC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Taiwan Violinist Arrives for Performance Tour	W 1
Vice Minister Attends Performance	W 1

WIDE AREA MEDIA ON CHINA

Reportage on Taxi Drivers' Strike, Kwloon Kiosk	W 1
Home Affairs Secretary Interviewed	W 1
XINHUA Official Meets Drivers	W 2
[REIN WAN PAK 13 Jan]	
Editorial Assesses Dispute, Kiosk	W 1
[TA KUNG PAK 14 Jan]	

CHINESE REPORTING ON PREMIER ZHAO'S U.S. VISIT

Feng Di Commentary

0410214 Beijing XINSHA Domestic Service to Chinese 1313 ON 16 Jan 84

[Commentary by XINSHA Reporter Feng Di: "Sail Across the Ocean To Push History Forward"]

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, U.S. President Reagan, and principal Cabinet members of the U.S. Government concluded their serious, frank, and constructive talks in a friendly atmosphere [nai you hao de qi fen zhong jiu zhi le ta men de ren zhen, tao shao he jian she xing de hai tan 0951 0645 1170 4104 3049 3950 0022 4814 2611 0055 0100 0226 4104 6126 4176, 0982 1764 0735 1696 6080 1840 4104 2585 6151]. When the heads of government of the two countries said good-bye at the White House, people had the feeling that though the road remains to be smoothed out for relations between the two countries to develop steadily, the hope of improving the situation and making steady progress has increased. Through the summit meeting, the two governments have mutually clarified their stands on certain major issues involving relations between the two countries, and further affirmed that the development of lasting and stable friendly relations between China and the United States on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence is not just a good wish, but a practical objective need that is in the interests of both sides and in the interests of world peace.

On international issues, China and the United States have identical or similar views as well as quite a few differences. In particular, on the question of dealing with Third World countries, China often holds different views with regard to U.S. policies and practices, and will criticize them. But, as Premier Zhao pointed out, the two countries have common interests on some issues concerning international peace and security as a whole. President Reagan also stressed this time that the understanding reached in his talks with Premier Zhao has strengthened his belief that "an economically developed and politically stable China is in the best interests of all peace-loving peoples." He repeatedly stated that the development of relations between the two countries should be firmly placed on a more stable and enduring basis. These common beliefs, affirmed by the two heads of government, will have an important influence on pushing the relations between the two countries onto a road of sound development.

Some Americans worry about whether the Sino-Soviet dialogue will lead to China's attaching itself to Soviet strategy at the expense of U.S. interests, or at least to a policy of maintaining equal distance from both the United States and the Soviet Union. Premier Zhao emphatically explained that China's consistent foreign policy is to maintain independence and keep the initiative in its own hands. He pointed out that China will not yield to any external pressure, nor will it attach itself to anyone. What China supports or opposes is based on the rights and wrongs of the things themselves, and China does not practice geometric equal distance [bu neng na zhong ji he xue shang de deng jiao li 0008 2269 6719 4429 0415 0149 1331 0006 4104 4583 6415 4418]. Premier Zhao also fully expounded China's stand on maintaining world peace and expressed the belief that as long as the people of the whole world take their own destiny into their own hands, world peace can be maintained and a new world war prevented. As to relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, China is willing to improve relations with both of them on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and at the same time hopes to see an easing of U.S.-Soviet relations in the interests of world peace. These remarks of the Chinese premier have helped dispel doubts and misgivings, enhance understanding, and stabilize relations between the two countries.

in bilateral relations, it is still on the Taiwan issue that differences remain after the talks. Premier Zhao seriously pointed out that if the United States fails to earnestly and strictly abide by the principles affirmed by the two countries' communique, Sino-U.S. relations will waver, come to a standstill, and even take a turn for the worse, leading to grave consequences to the disadvantage of both sides. China's demand of the United States is not excessive, only the hope that it will not place obstacles to China's peaceful reunification. The Shanghai Communique, the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, and the "17 August" communique are the common principles guiding relations between the two countries. The United States must implement them in earnest and should take more concrete actions beginning in 1984. President Reagan reiterated that the United States will stand by the commitments made in the Sino-U.S. communique, but he still added that the United States "cannot forget its old friend, Taiwan." Premier Zhao pointed out right away that the "old friend" relationship should be limited strictly to only unofficial relations with the people on Taiwan, and must not be official relations with the Taiwan authorities. The U.S. side did not show disagreement to this, so let us watch to see what its actions will be.

Of course, such frank and serious discussions [see also renshendexian 0951 1764 6126 4176 4184 6062 6136] to explain problems clearly, face to face, are useful to enhancing mutual understanding. At least they can remind both sides to give more thought to what commitments they have made in the bilateral agreements, and how they should more earnestly and carefully fulfill these commitments to match words with deeds and not raise new issues or create tensions.

In economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation and in other bilateral matters, there is no serious conflict of interest between China and the United States. On the contrary, there is great potential in developing economic, trade, and scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, which will be of great advantage to both sides. The leaders of both countries agreed to this view. Reagan held that mutual benefit and mutual assistance should be the basis of friendship between the two countries. He repeatedly expressed admiration for China's grand modernization plan and stated that the United States is willing to make contributions to it. He held that this is helping oneself by helping one other. Under this guiding principle, China and the United States signed an "industrial and technological cooperation agreement" and an agreement to extend the "Sino-U.S. scientific and technological cooperation agreement." Progress was also made in negotiations on another agreement concerning cooperation in nuclear energy.

The systems and practices of China and the United States are different in the economic, trade, and other fields. It has not been long since China adopted the policy of opening to the outside world, and experience in dealing with the United States in these fields is limited. There will inevitably be problems or difficulties. For both sides there is a process of understanding and adapting to each other. The Chinese side is making an effort to improve its own work in order to meet the new situation. As far as the United States is concerned, it too should make a corresponding effort. In matters of trade relations or the transfer of technology, merely stressing the provisions of one country's laws, even attempting to impose these laws on the other country, or passing the buck to the "Paris Coordination Committee," thereby causing delays in settling matters, is not the way to solve problems.

Premier Zhao said emphatically that so long as both sides act in the spirit of giving consideration to each other, they will be able to achieve lasting and steady development in the economic and trade relations between the two countries. At the same time, he also pointed out that political relations and economic ties between the two countries can hardly be separated completely, and that the two can either be mutually promoting or mutually inhibiting. He expressed the hope that the American friends who are concerned about the development of Sino-U.S. economic relations will also be concerned about the stability of Sino-U.S. political relations.

In addition to the summit meetings during Premier Zhao's visit to the United States, equally important were his extensive contacts and cordial conversations with the American people and representatives of various circles, which enhanced the friendship between the two peoples. The greatness of the achievements in this area has exceeded people's expectations, and their impact can hardly be estimated at the present.

The friendship between the Chinese and American people is the reliable foundation for the advance of relations between the two countries. Since Premier Zhao's visit, this foundation has become even firmer. What is needed now is for the two countries' statesmen to take joint actions to turn the people's wishes into reality so that the relationship between the two countries can also be built on a firm and stable foundation. Much work remains to be done in this area, and there still will be difficulties and ups and downs. However, looking to both the present and the past, the two great countries of China and the United States have stood like giants on the two shores of the Pacific Ocean, and despite the passing of the years and the terrifying waves pounding at the shores, the wishes of the two peoples to live in harmony have never wavered. Seeing this main current makes people feel very hopeful.

Wu Jueqian at IBM Banquet

SHENZHEN Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] New York, 14 Jan [XINHUA] -- Accepting an invitation, Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party attended a banquet given by the International Business Machines Corporation of New York this evening. About 70 business leaders from New York and the American northeast attended the banquet. Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Jueqian spoke at the banquet. He said: Opening to the outside world is a strategic principle that China steadfastly sticks to. There are great possibilities and broad prospects for cooperation between China and the American enterprises.

He said: Now many people are talking about the "third wave" or the "fourth industrial revolution," predicting that mankind will step into an "information society" from an "industrial society." Although these views merit exploration, it is beyond doubt that wide application of advanced technology is bound to rapidly boost social production and bring profound changes in human life. Wu Jueqian said: China is carrying out a modernization program at full steam. In the course of events, we become increasingly aware of the need to give priority to the study and application of advanced technology, to scientific research and to the development of intellectual resources. In this connection, we are willing to learn your advanced experiences. He noted: To carry out economic construction in a big country like China we will, of course, rely primarily on our own efforts. However, we also need to use foreign capital and technology in order to enable the currently very backward economy to catch up with the advanced world standards at a faster rate. Nevertheless, a faster rate means at least several decades or longer.

He said: "Opening to the outside world is a strategic policy that we steadfastly stick to. There are great possibilities and broad prospects for us to cooperate with American enterprises that possess large capital resources, advanced technology and rich experiences." He expressed the hope that more enterprises will enter into cooperation with China. He said: "You are welcome to go personally or send your representatives to China to talk business and sign contracts. China is going to build many transportation, energy and other projects in the infrastructure and upgrade and transform hundreds or thousands of industrial enterprises. You will certainly find many opportunities there."

He said: "Because of different economic systems and different levels of economic development in China and the United States, some difficulties often occur in the development of trade and other economic cooperation between the two sides. However, these difficulties are not insurmountable. In fact, the economic relations between us are advancing daily. Some of the aforesaid difficulties are caused by the shortcomings in our work and we are making efforts to overcome them. We welcome criticism and suggestions from American friends; and as long as the criticism and suggestions are reasonable and feasible, we are willing to accept them modestly. At the same time, he said: We also hope that American friends will help overcome some obstacles in the way of China's commodity exports to the United States and U.S. exports of technologies to China. "Economic cooperation in any form can continue and grow uninterruptedly and enduringly only when it is based on equality and mutual benefit."

Foreign Minister Wu said: In the world today, various relations are correlated to such an extent that economy is seldom irrelevant to politics, and vice versa. We all hope to develop Sino-U.S. economic relations, but smooth progress in Sino-U.S. economic relations is hardly conceivable if setbacks should occur in Sino-U.S. political relations. We urged American business circles to work for progress in Sino-U.S. political relations while striving to promote the economic relations between the two countries. He urged them to make the political relations advance, not go backward. He pointed out: "Sino-U.S. political relations are not without hidden troubles. However, if we work hard together, we will have every reason to look ahead optimistically."

Zhao Tiesi New York

0013/014 Beijing XINBUA in English 1004 007 15 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 15 (XINBUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang took time out Sunday morning to tour a Chinese garden court in New York, had a bird's eye view of this largest city of the United States, and walked by the Statue of Liberty. Zhao started the tour early in the bright sunny morning cold with fresh air after a light snow. The motorcade took him first to the Metropolitan Museum of Art where he visited the section of the Astor Garden Court.

[Beijing XINBUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0735 GMT on 16 January also carries a report on Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's tour of New York City, which adds: "Going through the moon-shaped gate, the distinguished guests entered the garden and followed a winding path to an attractive scene. Lattice windows on the surrounding walls set one another off in a field of green. Premier Zhao happily looked at the unique designs at the garden court and stopped at a large rock of grotesque shape. He was told that the rock was shipped from the lake near Suzhou. Premier Zhao said with delight: 'We are in Suzhou today.' The design of the Chinese garden court is based on a small Ming-Dynasty courtyard in the city of Suzhou, southeast China, an important center of cultural life in China during that time."

Anthony Marshall, representing the Astor family, presented to the premier a film which records the construction in 1980 of the courtyard by Chinese craftsmen and American workers. He said this is "a witness of the cultural relationship between our two countries which we look forward to developing in the future."

Premier Zhao Ziyang also visited galleries around the coast, which are devoted to Chinese paintings of a few feudal dynasties in the past. At the observation deck of the World Trade Center, the high-rise building in New York, the premier was given a brief introduction of the center and a tour by Guy Lombardi, president of the World Trade Centers Association, Inc.

Alan Sagner, a responsible member of the Port Authority in New York and New Jersey, presented a silver medal to the premier which has engraved on it the symbol of many of the port activities. He praised Premier Zhao for his ability to gather economic forces together for greater productivity and for better results. The premier said in return, "I hope that you will gather the American businessmen for their participation in China's modernization program." [The Chinese version includes Zhao's additional comment: "We added: 'I hope you will mobilize public opinion to influence Congress.'" Sagner indicated that all officials in the region are anxious to promote more trade because 150,000 jobs in this region depend on imports and exports. Then the premier and his party toured lower Manhattan and Liberty Island on the vessel Miss Gateway. A fire boat nearby was spraying a colorful salute to the premier, pumping the water up the river, then injecting dye into the water and giving it red, white and blue colors.

Zhao Speaks to Overseas Chinese

041607Z Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today called on fellow Chinese overseas to continue to work for the reunification of their motherland. He made this appeal at a meeting with over 250 representatives of the Chinese communities in New York and its neighborhood this afternoon. The Chinese premier, now on the last leg of his week-long official visit to the United States, received a standing ovation from the audience when he entered the meeting room in the Plaza Hotel. He smiled happily and waved back in acknowledgement.

In his speech, Premier Zhao expressed cordial greetings and respect to all the Chinese compatriots and Chinese Americans in the United States and acquainted them briefly with the current situation in China. "There are two matters of great concern to the people in China," he said, "One is to achieve modernization at an early date and make China a powerful socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy. The other is to unify the country, resolving the question of Taiwan's return to its motherland and resending the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong." He went on to declare, "These two great historical tasks have fallen upon the shoulders of our generation. Should we fail to exert our utmost to accomplish them, we would be unworthy heirs of our ancestors and disappoint our posterity."

Premier Zhao thanked the fellow-countrymen residing abroad who have worked hard for China's reunification and urged them to continue to do so in the future. Pointing out that the Taiwan issue is the major obstacle in the way of development of Sino-U.S. relations, Zhao said, "We do not expect the United States to help realize peaceful reunification; we only ask it not to hinder the process so that we Chinese can resolve the issue ourselves." He was warmly applauded with these remarks. Premier Zhao said Sino-U.S. relations can develop smoothly if the United States does not stand in the way of reunification and abide by the ~~commitment~~ on the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries. Everyone clapped hands as the premier received a bouquet from a little Chinese girl at the end of his speech.

Speaking at the meeting Professor Fu Chien Shiang, a noted physicist and James Yung, chairman of the board of the Sino-American Chamber of Commerce, both expressed gratification with the heart-warming greetings from the people in China brought them by Premier Zhao and wished the motherland greater success. Overseas Chinese and Chinese-Americans, they said, will make greater efforts for the peaceful reunification and modernization of their motherland. An atmosphere of warm-hearted kinship prevailed throughout the meeting.

Zhao TV Interview

000000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0711 050 16 Jan 61

[Lead] New York, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- In an interview with four American TV networks today, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that his visit in the United States would wind up tomorrow, and that during his visit he had "experienced everywhere the American people's special friendly feelings for the Chinese people." Premier Zhao was interviewed by reporters from the National Broadcasting Company, the American Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Cable News Network at the Plaza Hotel where he was staying.

Before answering the reporters' questions, Premier Zhao first gave his impressions of the visit. He said: "I have felt the American people's special friendly feelings for the Chinese people during my visits to Newell, Williamsburg, Washington, San Francisco, and New York. He believes that such friendly feelings existed universally in all 50 of the United States. He said that "all the American people, like the Chinese people, hope to see further progress in Sino-U.S. relations. This fact inspires me. As everyone clearly knows, Sino-U.S. friendship is beneficial to our countries and to world peace. I earnestly hope that you will join us in striving to promote Sino-U.S. friendship and defend world peace." On behalf of the Chinese people, Zhao extended his cordial regards and respects to the American people.

When a reporter asked Premier Zhao whether his visit has achieved the desired results, he replied: "During my talks with President Kennedy, Secretary of State Shultz, and other U.S. leaders, both sides expounded their positions and clarified some of the viewpoints." "I think that our talks have enhanced mutual understanding and helped narrow the differences between the two countries. The talks were serious [ren zhen 6126 4176], candid [tan shu 0962 3704], friendly [you hao di 0645 1170 4104], and constructive [in you jian she xing di 1381 2567 1696 6080 1840 4104] too." Premier Zhao also said: "We have reached some agreements this time. For instance: the agreement on industrial and technological cooperation, which is a very important agreement, and the agreement on the extension of an earlier accord on scientific and technological cooperation. Of course, we have not reached any agreement on nuclear energy cooperation this time. Both sides have made efforts and adopted a positive approach. There has been some progress on a number of important issues, but there still exist some problems [wen ti 0795 7344]. During the talks, the Chinese side took into full account the U.S. position. We hope that the U.S. side will also take into account the Chinese position, and that both sides will make efforts to reach agreement on nuclear energy cooperation at an early date."

Asked whether a strategic relationship exists between China and the United States, Premier Zhao said: "As everyone knows, we have similar or identical views with the United States on certain international issues, while on others we have differences."

On the question of whether China will buy U.S. weapons, Premier Zhao said that China always pursues a policy of self-reliance. We cannot rely on the purchase of foreign weapons to modernize our national defense. We do not rule out, however, the possibility of buying some weapons from foreign countries. The United States has expressed its willingness to sell some arms to China. We are prepared to buy some weapons that the United States is willing to sell and that China needs and can afford.

A reporter asked: You say that Taiwan may maintain its troops. Can it then buy weapons from foreign countries?

Premier Zhao pointed out that he was referring to a time after the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland. He said: "After the reunification of China, Taiwan may maintain its own troops. If it buys weapons at that time from other countries, then naturally it will be quite different from its purchase of weapons today."

Asked about what specific countries China is referring to when it calls for the removal of the super-powers' troops and military bases from Asian-Pacific nations, Premier Zhao replied: "What I have said is a general principle. We hold that all countries that have troops stationed in foreign lands should withdraw them. This is a fundamental principle for keeping normal international relations."

On Sino-Japanese relations, Premier Zhao said that very friendly relations exist between China and Japan. I put forward three principles during my visit to Japan. During General Secretary Hu Yaobang's recent visit to Japan, Prime Minister Nakasone added another principle -- "mutual trust," and thus there are now four principles. China is for them. I think that in the next 10 years Sino-Japanese relations will become even better than they were during the first decade after the restoration of diplomatic ties between the two countries. In other words, the relations between them will become even better in the second decade than the first.

Asked about the so-called human rights question, Premier Zhao said that people have different interpretations of the human rights question -- humanism question. I think that the Chinese people, in the past, never enjoyed full democracy and freedom as they are enjoying today.

Zhao at New York Banquet

CHINA'S Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0826 (27 16 Jan 84)

(Text) New York, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang attended a banquet this evening given jointly by David Rockefeller, chairman of the New York Council of Foreign Relations, and Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state. He thanked the American friends who had contributed to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and hoped that they would continue to work for further progress in the relations between the two countries. Some 80 influential guests from U.S. political and business circles and the press attended the banquet. Rockefeller and Kissinger delivered brief remarks at the banquet to welcome Premier Zhao's visit.

Then Premier Zhao Ziyang delivered a toast. He said: "The U.S. Government has time and again expressed the hope for sustained and steady development of Sino-U.S. relations. This is also the hope of the Chinese Government. I have met with President Reagan and other U.S. Government leaders. I think the talks proceeded in a good atmosphere [qi fan hai mei hao di 8049 3050 6703 2348 1170 4104]. They have enhanced my confidence in the future of Sino-U.S. relations, but they have also increased the sense of urgency in having problems solved."

1. 17 Jan 84

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

"Sino-U.S. relations are extremely important to both of us, and to the whole world as well. We must not allow them to slide, nor must we let frictions occur again and again in our relations. Unstable Sino-U.S. relations will certainly undercut peace and stability in the world. An old Chinese saying goes like this: 'No li is vain half of a hundred-li journey' (meaning the going is the toughest towards the end of a journey)." [Beijing XINHUA in English at 0610 GMT on 16 January in its report of the dinner remarks] Zhao's remarks are as follows: "After the brief remarks of welcome by Rockefeller and Kissinger, Premier Zhao said, 'the U.S. Government has time and again expressed the hope for sustained and steady development of Sino-U.S. relations. This is also the hope of the Chinese Government.' He said his talks with President Reagan and other U.S. Government leaders were friendly and had 'enhanced my confidence in the future of Sino-U.S. relations,' which 'are extremely important to us both and to the whole world as well. We must not allow frictions to occur again and again in our relations, and still less can we afford to allow these relations to slide. For unstable Sino-U.S. relations will certainly undercut peace and stability in the world.'"]

He said that "the task is arduous. But we are determined to take up the challenge because it is so important that we cannot afford to show the slightest indecisiveness and vacillity." [The XINHUA English version renders this passage: "We declared, 'The task is arduous. But we are determined to take up the challenge.'"]

Zhao Ziyang said that "China and the United States are two large countries with totally different social systems, historical backgrounds, and cultural traditions. If we can learn to understand and respect each other, learn to handle our differences correctly, and develop our friendship in various fields, this will be a blessing to the turbulent and crisis-ridden world of today. To achieve this objective, we must, first of all, dispel our mutual suspicion and end the uncertainty hanging over our relations." At the banquet, Zhao Ziyang also answered questions raised by reporters attending the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Breakfast With Kissinger

001617Z Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had breakfast together here today. Accompanying the Chinese premier were: Chinese Foreign Minister Qiao Queshan, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to U.S. Zhang Wenjin and Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen.

Zhao Meets With Nixon

001617Z Beijing XINHUA in English 1719 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Richard N. Nixon, former U.S. president, here this morning. Present during the meeting were Chinese Foreign Minister Qiao Queshan, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin.

Zhao Attends Luncheon

001700Z Beijing XINHUA in English 0033 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today attended a luncheon hosted here by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and the Foreign Policy Association. About 1,800 people were present.

The premier was met by Archie L. Albright, president of the Foreign Policy Association, and Raymond T. Shafer, chairman, and Arthur Rosen, president, of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. Chairman Philip Shafer extended his warm greetings to the Chinese premier. Then Premier Zhao gave his last public address as he concluded his visit to the United States. He expressed his conviction that his week-long official visit to the U.S. will produce a positive influence on Sino-U.S. relations. His speech was warmly welcomed and followed by a question and answer session in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Zhao's Remarks at Luncheon

CHINA2044 Beijing XINBU in English 2013 GMT 16 Jan 64

[Text] New York, Jan. 16 (XINBUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that his week-long visit to the United States will produce a positive influence on Sino-U.S. relations. "Maintenance of friendly relations between China and the United States is an important factor making for world peace and stability," he stressed. Zhao was speaking at a luncheon in his honor hosted by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and the Foreign Policy Association.

Zhao said, both China and the United States are great countries in the world. Over two centuries Sino-U.S. relations have gone through many vicissitudes. "Historical experience has shown that whether China and the United States are on good terms concerns not only the interests of the two peoples but also peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world at large. This is even more true in the turbulent world of today." The premier pointed out that since the establishment of diplomatic relations five years ago, the relations between China and the United States have made fairly big progress and also met with difficulties and setbacks. "Two possible futures lie ahead for Sino-U.S. relations: one is steady and sustained development of our friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit with differences being ironed out and obstacles removed. The other is stagnation of our relations at the present level with frequent frictions and even setbacks. The former is what we are striving for while the latter is what we would like to avoid," he said.

"Taiwan is part of China's inviolable territory, and the people of Taiwan are our fellow countrymen. China will remain a divided nation until Taiwan returns to the embrace of the motherland. The thought of this division cannot but grieve every Chinese," Zhao noted, any Chinese political party or government that does not bend itself to realizing the national aspiration for reunification will be spurned by the Chinese people. "I believe this should be readily understandable to the American people whose forefathers shed much blood in a long war against the division of their nation," he said. "We are making persistent efforts for a peaceful settlement of the question of Taiwan's return. We have proposed talks between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang on an equal footing and a third road of cooperation. After the country is reunified, Taiwan, as a special administrative region of China, can retain much of its own character and keep its social system and life style unchanged. The existing party, government and military setups in Taiwan can also remain unchanged. The central government will send no representatives or troops to station in Taiwan.

"Using the name of 'Taiwan, China', Taiwan may also continue its external economic and cultural exchanges, and foreign investments in Taiwan will be fully protected. Of course, the People's Republic of China alone is to represent China on the international arena. In a word, neither party will swallow up the other.

"Far from losing anything, Taiwan will stand to gain from the reunion of families and relatives, free access to the resources and markets of the mainland, from sharing the benefits of the motherland and from ending for good its present isolation. I believe everybody will agree that on these reasonable terms it will not be difficult to bring about China's peaceful reunification if there is no foreign interference."

He reaffirmed, "We are seeking a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question in good faith. But we cannot make a commitment to any foreign country that only peaceful means will be used in solving the Taiwan issue, because this is China's internal affair and within China's sovereign rights. Leaders of the U.S. government have also stated more than once that the United States has no intention to interfere as this is an issue between the Chinese parties concerned." "We are not asking the United States to help us reunify our country; we only ask the United States to observe truly and strictly the mutually confirmed principles contained in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the communique of August 17th, 1982. If this is done, we can dispel the clouds hanging over Sino-U.S. relations," he added.

The premier went on to say, China and the United States have different social systems and ideologies, but these need not impede the growth of Sino-U.S. relations. Facts prove that countries with different social systems can very well live together in harmony, friendship and cooperation while countries with similar social systems may come into confrontation or even conflict. "As things stand, neither of our two countries poses a direct threat to the other. On the contrary, we have common interests on larger issues affecting international peace and security. It is fully possible for each of us to proceed from its own differing position and do its part in safeguarding world peace."

He said, His purpose in visiting the United States is to increase mutual understanding, stabilize the state relations between the two countries, promote Sino-U.S. friendship and help preserve world peace. "I have had extensive contacts with the Americans from all walks of life and further deepened the mutual understanding. "I have had sincere, frank and useful talks with President Reagan and other leaders of the U.S. government. Both sides have promised to 'take a positive attitude in developing the Sino-U.S. relations, especially in expanding our economic and technological cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit,'" he said, adding "we have also exchanged views on some major international issues. This, I believe, will also produce a positive influence." "I look forward to meeting President Reagan again in Beijing three months later for deeper discussions," he concluded.

Zhao Satisfied With U.S. Visit

(UNITED PRESS) Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 CNT 17 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that his visit to the United States is successful and he is "satisfied with the results of the visit." The Chinese premier said this during a question and answer session at a luncheon hosted by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and the Foreign Policy Association. Replying to a question about the major achievements of his visit to the United States, Zhao said that since he came to this country, what has struck him most is "the strong desire of the American people to strengthen Sino-U.S. friendship. The friendly feelings of the American people toward the Chinese people are widespread."

He said, "I think friendship between China and the United States is deep rooted, not only among the Chinese people but also among the American people as well. This is a solid foundation for our friendship." "In view of this fact," he continued, "I'm full of confidence of a steady and sustained development of Sino-U.S. relations." He said, "My talks with President Reagan, and Secretary of State Shultz were friendly, sincere, serious and useful." He expressed his thanks in particular to President and Mrs. Reagan for looking after his colleagues and himself so well. "We both agreed that there were great potentials for the economic and technological cooperation and trade between China and the United States. Both sides want to make continued efforts to this end," Zhao said. "I believe that my visit to the United States and President Reagan's forthcoming visit to China will be beneficial to the steady and sustained development of the Sino-U.S. relations," the Chinese premier said.

Zhao 'Optimistic' About Hong Kong

041013Z Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today he is optimistic about the future stability and prosperity of Hong Kong after China exercises sovereignty over it in 1997. The Chinese premier was speaking to a luncheon hosted by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and the Foreign Policy Association. About 1,800 people attended the luncheon.

Asked about China's policy toward Hong Kong during a question and answer session at the luncheon, Premier Zhao said, after China resumes the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, "First, we maintain the current system in Hong Kong. Second, Hong Kong will be governed by the people of Hong Kong instead of people from Beijing. Third, this will be our long term policy," which he said, will remain unchanged for 50 years to come after 1997. Premier Zhao said that there will be a basic law with regard to Hong Kong which is to be adopted by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. This basic law will give expression to the above points he made. "We will act on this basic law," he said.

He also noted that the situation in Hong Kong is not as bad as it has been published in the press. It is true, he said, that some capitals flow out while others flow in. "On the whole the in-coming capital is larger than the out-going capital in Hong Kong," he noted. He expressed his confidence that when China announces its policy toward Hong Kong after the year 1997 the situation in Hong Kong will be rapidly stabilized. The conditions for investment in Hong Kong are better than in other areas in the Asian-Pacific region, he said. He also disclosed that there has been progress in the second phase of negotiations between China and Britain. "I'm very optimistic about the future stability and prosperity of Hong Kong," he stressed.

Zhao interviewed by TIMES

041010Z Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES here today answered questions on Sino-American relations, the Sino-Soviet talks and some world issues.

Zhao voiced the hope that through his visit to the United States and President Reagan's forthcoming visit to China the three communiqués that the two sides concluded will be implemented in earnest and in actual deed. He expressed special concern about implementation of the August 17th communiqué on the sales of American weapons to Taiwan. "More than a year has elapsed since the communiqué was concluded and we hope to see some real actions taken this year. This is vital to the building of mutual trust between our two countries," the premier said.

He noted that President Reagan has decided to liberalize the restrictions on technology transfer to China. But there are still many obstacles. "We hope," he said, "further efforts would be made to remove these obstacles and carry forward the economic and technological cooperation between the two countries." He told the paper that China will buy those U.S. weapons which the United States is willing to sell and which China needs and can afford. He explained that China is a big and developing country and has to rely on its own to develop its weaponry and defensive capability. It is impossible for a country as big as China to buy large quantities of foreign arms, because "we are concentrating our efforts on developing our economy and improving our people's living standards," he said.

On Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet relations, the premier said: "We do not follow an equidistant policy. Equidistance is not our principle. We don't equate the United States with the Soviet Union. We determine our position on international issues on the merit of each case." He noted, "We hold similar views with the United States on certain international issues and differ on others. We are critical of the U.S. position on certain international issues, its Middle East policy, for instance." In short, the premier said, China will not attach itself to any big power or yield to the pressure of any big power. Its guiding principle is to preserve world peace, uphold international justice, and serve the interests of the people of the world and interests of the Chinese people.

On Sino-Soviet negotiations, he said there have been talks but there is no agreement. There is a slight increase in trade and cultural exchanges between the two countries but so far no progress has been made on the three major issues: Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, end to the Soviet support for the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and the reduction of Soviet forces along the Sino-Soviet border and the Sino-Mongolian border. The boundary negotiations have not been resumed yet between China and the Soviet Union, he said, and China's position on the matter remains the same.

On nuclear transfer to third countries, Zhao said that it is China's policy not to support, nor to encourage nuclear proliferation. China will not proliferate nuclear weapons, nor will it help third countries to develop nuclear weapons. This means that China has undertaken commitment required under international regulations. It is a commonly acknowledged principle that for nuclear countries the question of safeguards doesn't exist. On the possibility of Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and a political settlement, the premier said that it may be possible when the Soviet Union changes its strategy of driving southward and when economic difficulties at home force it to do so. But it is not possible now. "We are in favor of an ultimate political settlement of the Afghanistan issue but the conditions for it have not matured yet." He said that the Soviet Union clearly had not expected the situation would come to such a pass in Afghanistan, and that despite temporary military successes, it could not possibly win ultimately.

Zhao Meets Vance, Brzezinski

06161737 Beijing XINHUA in English 1729 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and former U.S. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski on separate occasions here this morning. Chinese Foreign Minister Qiao Quesong, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Wenjin attended the meetings.

Departs U.S. for Canada

06161147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang ended his seven-day official visit to the United States today and left New York this afternoon for an official visit to Canada. In a statement at the airport, the Chinese premier said: "My visit to the United States is coming to a successful end." He said, during his visit, he held constructive and useful talks with President Reagan and other leading members of the U.S. Government, which have helped enhance the mutual understanding. "Both sides have expressed the willingness to further promote Sino-U.S. relations. I believe new progress will be made in the economic and technical cooperation between China and the United States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

Zhao said, "I also have reason to expect that both sides will in future observe the principles guiding the relations between the two countries as confirmed in the Sino-U.S. joint communiques, fulfill their respective commitments and continue to make solid efforts to ensure a long-term and steady development of the relations between our two countries." Zhao said he was looking forward to meeting again with President Reagan in Beijing in the coming spring and President Reagan will be accorded the same warm reception by the Chinese Government and people. He also said, he would welcome people of all walks of life from the United States to make frequent visits to China.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party were seen off at the John F. Kennedy International Airport by U.S. Chief of Protocol of the State Department Ambassador Selva Roosevelt, U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel and Special Assistant to the U.S. President William Bennett. Present at the airport were also Zhang Wenjin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, Ling Qing, Chinese permanent representative, Liang Yufan and Mi Guojun, deputy representatives, to the United Nations, and Cao Guisheng, Chinese general consul in New York.

His seven-day official visit had brought him to Washington, San Francisco and New York. Besides holding talks with President Reagan and senior cabinet officials and signing the Sino-U.S. industrial and technological cooperation accord, he had extensive meetings with people from all walks of life, including congressional leaders, business leaders, educators and students, newspaper and T.V. representatives, Overseas Chinese. He also made several major speeches and many remarks on Sino-U.S. relations, Chinese foreign policy and domestic situation. It is generally held that Zhao's visit to the United States, the first by the head of the Chinese Government, will produce positive influence on the relations between the two countries as well as on world affairs.

Zhao's Thank-You Message

(417010) Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sent this afternoon a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, expressing thanks to the president and the U.S. Government for the warm hospitality accorded him during his visit in the country. The message was sent when the premier was leaving the United States for Canada this afternoon.

"When I am about to leave your beautiful and richly-endowed country, I would like to express once again my thanks for the warm hospitality the U.S. Government and you yourself have accorded me. The talks and contacts between the Chinese and U.S. leaders have deepened our mutual understanding and helped further develop the friendly relations between our two countries. I look forward to meeting with you again in Beijing in the spring. I will try my best to be a good host," the Chinese premier stressed. The premier asked the president to convey his best wishes to the American people.

Reagan Thanks Zhao

(416200) Beijing XINHUA in English 2011 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today his talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang "are productive to both sides." The president made these remarks in his telephone call to Premier Zhao from the White House in Washington to the Plaza Hotel in New York shortly before the premier concludes his official visit to the United States. President Reagan told the Chinese premier he felt very happy that they could have chances to meet and talk with each other in Washington.

Premier Zhao thanked President Reagan for the warm hospitality accorded him during his stay in the United States. The Chinese premier said that "we conducted the friendly and frank talks which had strengthened our mutual understanding. I think this is useful to both sides."

President Reagan responded that it is his great pleasure to hear the premier's comments. He is looking forward to his China visit. Premier Zhao said that he is also looking forward to President and Mrs. Reagan's visit. "We will continue the talks conducted in Washington. I am sure that you and your wife will receive welcome from the Chinese people," the premier declared.

Beijing Commentary on Visit

(416143) Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "Enhance Understanding, Promote Trust"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang will soon wind up his official visit to the United States. We have seen that the whole United States [mei guo shang shang xia xia] attaches importance to and welcomes Premier Zhao's visit. This fact shows that the American people are generally concerned about the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Just as Premier Zhao has told U.S. reporters, he has experienced everywhere the American people's special friendly feelings for the Chinese people during his visit. More and more people now realize that the development of Sino-U.S. relations completely conforms to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and the American people and helps to defend world peace.

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PR: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

President Reagan said that his talks with Premier Zhao has strengthened his conviction that a developed and politically stable China would be the most beneficial to all peace-loving people. President Reagan also repeatedly spoke about the necessity of resolutely placing the relations between the two countries on a more stable and enduring basis.

We know that fairly rapid progress has been made in Sino-U.S. relations since the two countries established diplomatic relations some 5 years ago. Nevertheless, there have also been obstacles, difficulties, and constant twists and turns. The major obstacle is the Taiwan issue. If this obstacle is not removed, it will not be easy to make steady and enduring progress in Sino-U.S. relations. However, while Premier Zhao is about to wind up his visit to the United States soon, people have much more hope of improving the situation and steadily developing the relations between the two countries. Both the Chinese and the American leaders have expressed their desire to further develop Sino-U.S. relations. The two countries can develop their relations enduringly and steadily from this point on if the two sides abide by the principles guiding the relations between the two countries affirmed in all the Sino-U.S. communiques and continue to make efforts.

NPC DELEGATION CONTINUES MIDDLE EAST VISITMeets Jordanian Prime Minister

ORIGINAL Beijing XINBUA in English 1640 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Amman, January 14 (XINBUA) -- Newly-elected Prime Minister of Jordan Ahmed 'Ubaydat received all members of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (N.P.C.) here today and had a cordial talk with them. Wang Renzhong, head of the delegation and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, conveyed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's congratulations to the prime minister on his election.

'Ubaydat said "China is a great friend of Jordan in the world." He said Jordan and China enjoy good relations between them which are encouraging them to expand cooperation in various fields. He added that Jordan sincerely wants peace and will work with other countries and peoples for solving the Middle East problems, stopping the Israeli aggression against Palestine and other Arab countries, and ultimately restoring the national rights to the Palestinian people.

Wang Renzhong said China supports the Palestinian people and the other Arab people in their struggle against the Israeli expansionist policy. China's policy is consistent and will not be changed. He said after the visit the delegation learned that the Jordanian people have made great achievements in many fields in the past few years under the leadership of King Hussein and the Jordanian Government. He believed that the visit will help further enhance the relations between China and Jordan. Earlier the president of the Jordanian Senate and the Senate's former president received the delegation respectively. The Chinese delegation arrived here on January 9.

Leaves Jordan for Egypt

ORIGINAL Beijing XINBUA in English 1615 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Amman, January 15 (XINBUA) -- The Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation headed by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, concluded a week-long visit to Jordan and left here for Cairo today. Speaking at the Amman airport before departure, Wang said that he and his colleagues in the delegation had been deeply impressed by the economic and cultural achievements obtained by the Jordanian people under the leadership of King Hussein and Jordan's neutral and non-aligned foreign policy. He also said that the delegation's successful visit had increased the mutual understanding between the two countries.

Turning to the Palestinian problem, he said that China will continue to support the just cause of the Palestinian people and the Arab people in general. He expressed his belief that "the Palestinian cause will eventually succeed."

Arrives in Cairo

ORIGINAL Beijing XINBUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1706 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (XINBUA) -- At the invitation of the Egyptian People's Assembly, the Chinese NPC delegation led by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived in Cairo on the afternoon of 15 January for a friendly visit to Egypt. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Sayyid Laki 'Abad al-Hamid, deputy speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, and Ding Guoru, Chinese ambassador to Cairo. He Ying, deputy head of the delegation, said to the deputy speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly: The Chinese people cherish a special affection for the Egyptian people, and the relations between China and Egypt are very good. The delegation arrived in Cairo today after winding up a visit to Jordan.

PREMIER ZHAO ARRIVES IN CANADA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

OTTAWA 16 (Xinhua in English) 16 JAN 64

[Text] Ottawa, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here this afternoon, beginning his week-long official visit to Canada at the invitation of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

This is the first time that a Chinese premier visits Canada since China and Canada established diplomatic relations in 1970. In his speech at the airport, Premier Zhao expressed the hope his visit would "further enhance the existing friendly relations and cooperation" between the two countries.

Today, the Canadian capital is permeated with a festive atmosphere. The Chinese and Canadian national flags flutter in the winter breeze along the main streets. The Chinese premier was warmly greeted at the airport by Jean-Luc Pepin, Canadian minister of state for external relations; Georges Blain, chief of protocol of the Department of External Affairs; Michel Garvin, Canadian ambassador to China, and Base Commander Colonel C.D. Young when he stepped down from his special plane at the Canadian Forces Base Ottawa South. Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhen, who is also a member of Zhao's party, greeted the premier at the airport.

As Premier Zhao alighted, Minister Pepin stepped forward and shook hands with him at the plane side and said to him "warm welcome." The Chinese premier is accompanied by a 14-member party including Wu Keqian, state councillor and foreign minister, and Chen Chu, deputy secretary-general of the State Council.

Warm applause and cheers burst out from some 300 people who waited at the airport to welcome him, as Premier Zhao walked into Hangar II, accompanied by the welcoming party. The premier waved back in acknowledgement. A welcoming ceremony was held in the hangar, where visiting heads of state and government are usually greeted.

As the Chinese leader, accompanied by the Canadian minister and the base commander stepped onto the dais, the Chinese national anthem was played by the Canadian Army Band and a 19-gun salute was fired. Premier Zhao inspected the guard of honor. The Canadian national anthem was played, as the premier returned to the dais.

Speaking at the ceremony, Minister Pepin extended warm welcome to the Chinese premier to his country on behalf of Prime Minister Trudeau, and the government and people of Canada. He said, "China is a country which has a great fascination for all Canadians," he said. He assured the premier, "You will find you are among friends everywhere in Canada."

In reply, the Chinese leader said he had brought "cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese people on the other side of the Pacific to the people of Canada." To develop Sino-Canadian friendly relations, he said, is the common desire of the two peoples. For it serves their own fundamental interests as well as peace and stability in the Pacific and the rest of the world. He said he looked forward to having fruitful talks with Prime Minister Trudeau and other top-ranking officials and expected to meet Canadians from all walks of life, gain some first-hand knowledge of their achievements and draw on their advanced experience.

The premier received bouquets of flowers from a Canadian girl, and also from the local Chinese community, the Chinese Embassy staff and Chinese students. A large streamer inscribed with the Chinese characters "Chinese-Canadians in the Capital of Canada Welcome Premier Zhao Ziyang" was displayed. After the ceremony, Premier Zhao was escorted by Pepin to the limousine which took him to the Chateau Laurier Hotel in downtown Ottawa. Prime Minister Trudeau called on him at the hotel shortly after his arrival there and presented him with a beaver overcoat.

Trudeau Meets Zhao at Hotel

XINHUA Beijing XINHUA in English QID4 QNT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau made a brief call on Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang shortly after his arrival here this afternoon at the Chateau Laurier Hotel where the Chinese premier is staying while in the Canadian capital. The Chinese premier flew in from New York after a week-long official visit to the United States at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan.

Prime Minister Trudeau shook hands with Premier Zhao and extended a warm welcome to him for his official visit to Canada. Zhao thanked Trudeau for his call and said that he was very happy to meet him once again. The Canadian prime minister made his last visit to China in December, last year.

The two leaders will hold talks on a wide range of international and bilateral issues tomorrow.

ARTICLE REVIEWS 'EXCELLENT' PRC-CANADIAN RELATIONS

XINHUA Beijing XINHUA REVIEW in English No 2, 7 Jan 84 pp 4, 5

["Notes from the Editors" column by International Editor Xu Youlin: "Zhao's Visit To Enhance Sino-Canadian Ties"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang's upcoming visit to Canada, one of the developed Western countries that maintain excellent ties with China, scheduled for January 17-23, is expected to bring these relations to an even higher level.

For special reasons, both historical and contemporary, Canada evokes very friendly feelings among the Chinese. Dr Sun Yat-sen received sympathy and support there when he was preparing for his anti-monarchical revolution of 1911. In the 1930s, Dr Norman Bethune, the renowned Canadian surgeon, died fighting alongside Chinese people against the Japanese aggressors. Canada established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in the early 1970s, and stood for restoring its legitimate seat in the United Nations.

China, on its part, has supported Canada's efforts to pursue an independent foreign policy and considered its international influence for world peace and stability quite important.

Sino-Canadian friendship, economic and technical co-operation, trade, and cultural exchanges have grown steadily, and Chinese leaders have spoken highly of Sino-Canadian relations as always being smooth, with no significant issues between them.

China and Canada share similar views on a wide range of international issues. Both are against the superpowers' hegemonic acts of aggression and expansion, the nuclear arms race and intervention in other countries' internal affairs. Both devote themselves to the preservation of peace and security around the world. Both stress independent positions and decisionmaking with regard to their own foreign policies and to world affairs. The two countries also find they can learn from each other's strong points and expand economic and technical co-operation in many areas.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, on his latest globe-trotting campaign for peace, received an enthusiastic reception in the Chinese capital, where he explained his proposals and conferred with the Chinese premier.

In view of the worsening situation and growing concern throughout the world, China has taken a strong position on the substantial reduction of the world's nuclear arsenal, demanding first of all that the two superpowers, which possess between them more than 95 percent of all nuclear weapons on earth, halve their nuclear weaponry. Prime Minister Trudeau said that Canada appreciated China's demand. The common aim of Canada and China is to respond to the wishes of the world's people for peace.

Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, on their part, said they understood the proposals put forward by Prime Minister Trudeau, appreciated his efforts to ease the tense international situation and promised to conscientiously study his plan.

When the two prime ministers meet in Ottawa, they are expected to continue their discussions on vital international issues of common concern.

Another topic which will figure prominently during Zhao's trip is the expansion of trade, economic co-operation and cultural exchanges, in which both countries are believed to be keenly interested.

Sino-Canadian trade has grown more than seven-fold since 1970, reaching U.S. \$1,200 million and making Canada China's fifth biggest trading partner and number four supplier of goods. While hoping for continued increases in commerce, China is eager to reduce its adverse balance in their bilateral trade by increasing exports to Canada.

With agreements or memoranda of understanding on trade, civil air transport, trade mark registration, agriculture, forestry, and development co-operation already in place, China and Canada are ready to sign a new accord on mutual protection of investment while Premier Zhao is in Ottawa. Observers have predicted that this will give fresh impetus to economic co-operation in the form of joint ventures, co-production and other types of partnership.

Four Canadian banks have opened representative offices in Beijing and Canadian companies have presented seminars in China on technology and management. Great Wall Machinery Corporation Ltd., the first joint company in Canada using Chinese investment, has been inaugurated as another new step towards multi-faceted economic co-operation. Cultural ties and bonds of friendship between the two countries' provinces and cities are also expected to grow in the years to come.

Against this backdrop of excellent relationships, Premier Zhao's visit will, without doubt, go a long way to strengthening Sino-Canadian friendship, making it an admirable example of state-to-state relations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

ASSOCIATED PRESS Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Eladio Luisaleo Gonzalez Carvajal, Cuban ambassador to China, and Mrs Gonzalez gave a reception at the International Club here this afternoon in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the national liberation of Cuba. Among the guests were Yang Bo, Chinese minister of light industry, and Wan Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were also present.

REVIEW OF HUMANISM, ABSTRACTION

NK170841 Beijing JINREN ZHIGAO in Chinese 30 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Lu Zhichao: "Proceeding From Reality or From Hollow Abstraction"]

[Text] At present, the ideological field is facing the grave task of eliminating spiritual pollution. Vulgarizing humanism and the so-called alienation in various forms of socialism is the abstract is an important expression of spiritual pollution in the theoretical realm. This differs from the spiritual pollution of rudimentary, vulgar art performances, or pornographic books and magazines, and so on. First, it is a theoretical form that is characterized by some difficulty and abstruseness, in which what is right or wrong is not easily detected at first glance. Moreover, some of the theoretical problems involved need profound probing. Therefore, the elimination of such pollution is rather difficult. Second, though few people understand or show concern for such propaganda, and in appearance the influence it exerts does not involve a wide scope, as a generalized theory, which permeates all realms of philosophy, economics, politics, literature and art, and so on, the depth and breadth of its harm should not be underestimated. Because of such characteristics, in this aspect of eliminating pollution, it is particularly necessary for us to master the theoretical weapons of Marxism and correctly apply the views and method of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and we should not oversimplify a complicated problem. Therefore, in criticizing the abstract humanism and socialist alienation, it is important to clarify some problems in fundamental theories and methodology. Whether to proceed from reality or from hollow abstraction is one of the important questions.

The greatest achievement made in the ideological-theoretical circles of our country since the 11th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is precisely the restoration and reestablishment of the Marxist ideological line of proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts. Only by proceeding from reality was it possible to make a breakthrough in modern superstitions and ideological emancipation from the "two-whatevers" and possible to bring order out of chaos in various realms and the vigorous situation that came along with it. However, some comrades in the theoretical circles are shouting at the top of their voices for ideological-emancipation, while in reality they are gradually going to its opposite. They are not proceeding from reality in their methodology, but from hollow, abstract concepts. Such is the case of those comrades who have talked about humanism in the abstract and propagandized various forms of socialist alienation.

For instance, some people hold that man is the proceeding point of Marxism. Moreover, the "Man" is capitalized in writing. Meanwhile, they said that for years, Marxist philosophy has neglected and forgotten man. Here, it involves a question of ideological line. Marxist philosophy certainly takes man into consideration, and it can be said that it takes man as its core. (In a broad sense, all sciences might be said to take man as their core.) However, Marxism requires us to proceed from reality, to analyze man concretely and historically; that is, to regard man under certain historical conditions and in certain social relationships. It is precisely because of this that Marxism can not but primarily maintain that people's activities in material production are their most fundamental activities in practice, and that people's social existence determines their social ideals. It deals with productive force and relations of production, class struggles and social revolution, socialist construction and the future of communism, and so on. All these mean to study in a concrete and practical manner human history and the conditions for realizing the emancipation of mankind. Even our stress today on proceeding from the realities of China, the application of the general principles of Marxism in studying the building of socialism under Chinese characteristics, building socialist materialist and spiritual civilizations, and so on are all for the sole purpose of solving the problem of how to meet the ever-growing material and cultural need of the people of the whole nation.

If doing so is forgetting man, but the discussions on "the purpose of man," "human values," and "human dignity" -- departing from all the above -- is to be regarded as attaching importance to man, will it not have to be dragged into a hollow abstraction?

Abstraction was originally an indispensable stage in the process of cognition. In any scientific cognition, in particular, philosophical cognition, abstraction is indispensable. However, there are two categories of abstraction: scientific abstraction and non-scientific, metaphysical abstraction. Scientific abstraction requires at least the following conditions:

1. It is a stage of recognizing things which proceeds from the concrete realities and, in rational thinking, returns (ascends) to the concrete realities. Although it has given up the concrete properties of things, it has rationally abstracted their common aspect, or general nature and universality. Such abstraction is in conformation with the actual deepening of our understanding of the world, and such general nature and universality are not departing from the concrete, but "in itself expressing the universality of the richness of some specific, individual, and separate things." Non-scientific abstraction regards the concept of universality as a priori, as some independent hollow concept divorced from concrete practice, and even regards it as something primary, something that originates concrete things. In many articles that discussed at length "the alienation of human nature," "the return of human nature," and general "humanism," the capitalized "Man" has actually become such a hollow abstraction.

2. Scientific abstraction is a rational generalization of the essence of things. Such generalization should accurately express the fundamental nature that differentiates one thing from another. It is imperative to strictly follow a scientific method, to reveal the internal relations of all contradictory aspects in this thing, and to reveal the particular contradiction, including the contradiction in itself. Therefore, it is also necessary to grasp the limit of abstraction suitable to the extent of the universality of things. The arbitrary generalization that fails to express the essence, exceeding the above extent or vice versa, will fail to become scientific abstraction. For example, eating, drinking, sexuality, and so on are truly the natural properties of man. However, we can not say that they are the essences of man, because so doing will be exceeding the limit of abstraction, which will fail to scientifically express the peculiar nature of social man and to differentiate man from other animals. On the other hand, if the class nature of the exploiting classes, such as selfishness, is regarded as the nature of man, this will be substituting the general with the particular, making the nature of some people under certain historical conditions the nature of the whole of mankind. All such processes are metaphysical abstraction, and only the generalization of the total of social relations under certain concrete historical conditions is scientific abstraction, capable of expressing the characteristics that differentiate man from other animals, and the human essence of the whole of mankind throughout history. Such scientific abstraction precisely proceeds from realities, with the conclusion derived from the objective, concrete analysis of human history. It is not a hollow concept, but in its unfolding, it includes all the rich contents of historical materialism.

Concerning human history, the understanding of human essence, and so on, prior to Marxism, idealism occupied a dominant position. The characteristics of its methodology are non-scientific, metaphysical abstraction, or hollow abstraction. Such methodology is particularly the basis of bourgeois historical idealism. In the first place, it departs from human historical activities and the realistic conditions, subjectively imagining an abstract, everlasting human nature. On this basis, it explains the whole of human history with the method of deduction, explaining the existing society and arriving at various plans for solving social problems.

Just as Engels pointed out: "Such a method was 'shared in common throughout the 18th century.' In the first place, this was because of the narrowness in the scope of production and human activities and the fact that the development of historical practice had not fully prepared the conditions for the birth of historical materialism; that is to say, people's cognition was restricted by their times.

Second, the class characteristics and historical place of the bourgeois mind then instinctively (self-consciously or vice versa) label their own class nature, demands, and wishes as the universal, everlasting nature, demands, and wishes of mankind. Even Feuerbach, the last great materialist prior to Marxian, failed to exceed the restriction of such a method. Speaking of Feuerbach and the end of German classical philosophy, Engels said: "To change Feuerbach's abstract man into realistic, vivid men, it is imperative to study them as men in historical actions." He also said: "The worship of abstract man, namely, the core of Feuerbach's new religion, should be substituted with the science of realistic man and his historical development." This science is the very historical materialism initiated by Marx and Engels. Historical materialism grew out of the struggle of criticizing historical idealism; its characteristics lie in proceeding from the actual conditions of human historical development, from the changes in the mode of production, and the concrete, historical study of social development (including the development of human nature and the development of social ideas). The initiation of historical materialism proclaimed the birth of the new world outlook of Marxian, symbolizing the thorough victory of materialism over idealism and of dialectics over metaphysics. Therefore, proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts are not just the topics of general materialism and dialectics but, in particular, the topics of historical materialism.

As an integral scientific view and method concerning human society, historical materialism not only guides us in understanding questions such as the whole of human history and human essence, but must be abided by in our understanding and solving of various concrete social problems under concrete historical conditions. When we say that dogmatism, individual cult, and the "for-whatevers" and so on are wrong, it is because they have violated the requirements of such a scientific view and method, departing from historical development and the actual conditions of today while regarding some conclusions and phrases of revolutionary leaders as some unchangeable dogmas. While suggesting the ideological line of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, our party requires us to link the universal principle of Marxian with the concrete realities of China, to study the new situation, and to solve new problems arising from the socialist construction of our country with the scientific view and method of historical materialism. To abstractly discuss humanism, propagandizing the so-called socialist "alienation," making empty talk about "human purpose," "human value," and "the return of human nature," and so on will be to become divorced not only from the actual conditions of China, from the various realistic conditions, tasks for struggle, and the actual difficulties in the socialist construction of our country, but also from the fundamental analysis of Marxian on the development of human history. If this is said to be a kind of dogmatism, this is not to regard the general conclusions of Marxian as dogma, but to regard the cliché of the bourgeoisie prior to Marxian on abstract human nature as dogma, while willingly returning to the den of historical idealism. Though the comrades holding such a view often hoist the banner of emancipating the mind, believing themselves to be doing so, actually this cannot but be a retreat from the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the movement of emancipating the mind since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Over the past few years, many comrades have made serious probes into the historical experiences and the realistic tasks in the socialist stage of our country and into the orientation for our advance in the days to come, and they have attempted to heighten their understanding to a philosophical level and to make a comparatively profound generalization. Under the conditions of having gone through the 10 years of turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution" and confronting a great historic change at the same time, this is quite natural. Nevertheless, all this should be done by following the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, by following Marxist theories of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. This is precisely what the party Central Committee is calling for and is leading the whole party in doing. We should remember what Lenin said: "If we advance IN ACCORDANCE WITH Marxist theories, we will come closer and closer to the objective truth, (but we will never come to the end of the road); however, IF WE ADVANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY OTHER ROAD, we will get nothing except confusion and mistakes." [published in boldface]

CUSTOMS REFORMED TO SUIT OPEN-DOOR POLICY

REUTERS Beijing KINREN HUAHO in Chinese 5 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by the Policy Study Section of the Office of the General Administration of Customs: "Before the Work of Customs to Meet the Needs of the Policy of Opening Up to the Outside World"]

[Text] In implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening domestic economy, the customs, as a supervisory and administrative organ for the country's entrances and exits and a department in charge of investigating and prohibiting smuggling, is playing an increasingly important role.

In order to strengthen its concentrated and unified leadership over the customs, to give full play to the management function of the customs, and to ensure the implementation of the state's relevant policies, guiding principles, laws, and rules, the State Council made a decision in early 1980 to reform the management system of the customs by bringing its organizational system, which was then administered by local governments, under the management of the central government, and appointing the General Administration of Customs to manage the customs throughout the country and their professional work in a unified manner. The reform of the management system of the customs has vigorously promoted the reform of the customs system and the building of the customs contingent, pushing China's customs work to a new stage of development.

Over the past 3 years, the customshouses throughout the country have, in accordance with the line, guiding principles, and policies formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, carried out the guiding principle of "supervising the leaving of taxes according to law, providing convenience to those entering the leaving China legally, preventing smuggling and unlawful activities, and defending and promoting the four modernizations," and carried out a series of reforms in various professional systems. The reforms are mainly in the following three fields.

1. Large adjustments and reforms have been made in rates of import and export duties and in special laws for reducing and exempting customs duties. Customs duties are an important economic lever and weapon which the state uses in protecting domestic production, regulating import and export trade, and resisting discrimination by foreign customs duties, as well as an important source of income in the state's revenue.

Since 1980, approved by the State Council, the customs has twice greatly readjusted import tax rates in order to implement the policy of adjusting national economy, to protect and stimulate domestic production, and to promote economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries. On the whole, import tax rates have been raised for those mechanical installations and durable consumer goods which China is able to produce and supply and import tax rates have been reduced for those advanced installations which China is unable to provide and for raw materials in inadequate supply. After the readjustment, the level of customs duties (the total amount of customs duties as a percentage of the total amount of imports) has been relatively lowered. Moreover, in order to restrict the blind export of some goods, export taxes have been levied on 14 types of goods from June 1982.

To promote the use of foreign funds and to import advanced technology, the customs has formulated and revised a series of special laws for exempting from and reducing customs duties. Preferential measures of special customs duties have been adopted on imported goods for joint ventures involving Chinese and foreign capital, for Chinese-foreign joint ventures in exploitation of offshore oilfields, for technological innovation in medium-size and small enterprises, for industries processing imported materials, for processing to order, for compensation trade, for development of scientific research, education, and tourism, and for the speeding up of exploitation of Hainan Island and the building of special economic zones. These measures have played an active role.

2. The customs has greatly readjusted management rules for luggage and articles of people entering and leaving China and for the import and export of personal articles by post by gradually abrogating some unreasonable restrictions and relaxing requirements on checking articles. The customs has also done its utmost to simplify the procedure in checking on luggage and articles by actively adopting advanced technology and conducting key checks. The system of a tax exemption exit and a tax payment exit has been established in some customhouses which deal with more people than do others, thus greatly speeding up the checks. In the meantime, the customs personnel have, on the basis of straightening out their style, conducted civilized checks and being courteous to provide convenience to those entering and leaving China, to restrict profit-making speculation, and to hit hard at illegal smuggling activities.

3. The customs has reformed and perfected some professional systems, simplified procedures, and strengthened supervision and management to hit hard at illegal smuggling activities. In order to implement the fundamental principle of the NPC Standing Committee on Taiwan's returning to the motherland and achieving the great cause of reunifying China, the General Administration of Customs formulated in April 1980 some concrete rules for customs management regarding the establishment of trade relations, air and navigation services, and postal services between the mainland and Taiwan and normal contacts between the people of those places. Under the special situation in which Taiwan has not yet been returned to the motherland, the customs will supervise and manage the luggage and articles of Taiwanese people coming to China and ships, goods, and posted items from Taiwan and give them special and preferential treatment.

In recent years, we have achieved relatively good results in reforming the customs system but they are, after all, preliminary. China's foreign economic and cultural exchanges are developing, as are activities in entering and leaving China. There will be many new situations and new problems that we must study and resolve. We are resolved to continuously reform the customs system in a proper manner to meet the needs of the policy of opening up to the outside world and to make contributions to promoting China's socialist modernization.

LABOR ECONOMICS STUDY MUST SERVE REFORMS

00170355 Beijing GUANGMING DAILY in Chinese 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Yao Jiansheng: "The Study of Labor Economics Must Serve Reforms"]

[Text] Labor economics belongs to the sphere of departmental economics. It must and is able to serve and resolve the various labor questions under the socialist system in China. At present, labor work is facing heavy tasks on reforms. Therefore, it is an urgent and glorious task in the research work of labor economics to make positive contributions to the reforms.

In his "Government Work Report" to the First Plenary Session of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "In order to meet the needs of the development of economic construction, it is imperative to quicken the pace of the reform of the economic mechanism." He also put forth the concrete requirements for reforming the wage system and labor system. Consequently, it has become an urgent task to work out plans for reforming the wage system, labor system, and insurance and welfare system. Labor wages have represented one of the outstanding problems in China and therefore it will be a very arduous task to define planning for reforming the wage system. Our outstanding difficulty at present is that we have not made enough theoretical preparation. Many questions in this aspect are yet to be clarified, while the masses have their own, differing, views. And yet, objectively speaking, it is impossible to clarify theoretical questions first and then define planning for the reform. The only feasible solution is to simultaneously carry out and closely combine theoretical study with the defining of the plan. Therefore, it is demanded that the comrades who are responsible for labor theoretical work and those who are responsible for actual work must closely coordinate and make concerted efforts so that they will be able to work out the planning well under the guidance of the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee.

Many questions have to be studied with regard to the reforms of the wage, labor, and insurance and welfare systems. For example, in reforming the wage system, we have to study such questions as the role of wage distribution under the socialist system, the guiding ideology for wage reform, the argument to which wages belong in the distribution of social products, and what the relations between wages and national revenue and finance are. How do we arrange increases of workers' wages in the national economy? How do we define the proportionate relations between the growth of gross wages and the growth of the national economy, and the proportionate relations between the average growth of workers wages and the growth of labor productivity? What is the function of wages? How do we implement the principle of making distribution according to work and how do we oppose equalitarianism? How can the wage system rationally reflect the difference of the volume of labor and contributions between mental labor and physical labor, between complicated labor and simple labor, and between heavy labor and light labor? How can the wage management system macroscopically control and microscopically activate the economy, consider the interests of the state, collective, and individuals, and prevent workers' wages from being divorced from the income of enterprises? As another example, let us take the questions that have to be studied in reforming the labor system. These questions include the role of the labor system in a socialist system, the defects of the current labor system, the goal and guiding ideology of the reform and how to arrange labor employment in rural and urban areas. How do we handle the relations between labor productivity and industrial structure, ownership structure, and the expansion of employment? How do we implement the principles of a long period of coexistence of various economic forms in the national economy and the planning for social development? How should towns be built?

With regard to the employment system, how should the principle of "being able to work in higher and lower positions, employing the best and the competent, arranging labor force flexibly under the guidance of state planning and promoting, and rationally employing talents" be implemented? How do we step up vocational training and improve the quality of the ranks of workers? With regard to reforming the insurance and welfare system, it is imperative to study such theories as the nature and role of insurance and welfare in a socialist system, the guiding ideology, principles, and policies for reforming the system, and defining the principle for enjoying insurance and welfare and so forth. There are several problems of common interest that still need to be studied in the above-mentioned three areas. They include the relations between ideological and political work and the wage, labor, and insurance and welfare systems, the relations between reforms of various systems and improving economic effect, the entire reform of the economic system and the consolidation and development of stability and unity and the relations between the wage, labor, and insurance and welfare systems. Therefore, it can be seen that theoretical study is very important. If we fail to solve the related theories and to have identical ideology and understanding, it will be difficult for us to work out reform plans and, even if plans have been defined, it will be difficult to implement them smoothly.

The study of labor theory is protracted work. Correct theoretical guidance is required in working out reform planning but enormous work and much time are needed before we will be able to understand the theory of the related reform. After defining reform planning, it is imperative to theoretically prove and disseminate the planning to enable the broad masses of cadres and people to correctly understand and implement it. The experience and problems in the implementation of the planning must be summed up and studied in time to perfect the original theory, put forth a new theory, and scientifically understand the questions of labor. Reforms must be carried out throughout the process of realizing the modernization program. The reforms of the wage, labor, and insurance and welfare systems are also protracted, and it is impossible to "accomplish the whole task at one stroke." As long as we are able to pay attention to studying labor theory and constantly deepen and perfect our understanding through practice, we will be able to form socialist labor economics with Chinese features.

QUANGMING XIBAO ON PRICE REFORM THEORY, POLICY

86170717 Beijing QUANGMING XIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Guo Gang]: "Study the Theory and Policy of Price Reform"

[Text] The study of the theory and policy as well as the orientation and road of price reform has become an important subject in recent years in the practice of determining price. This question involves many aspects. The following are my views on the understanding of some questions with regard to price reform.

Price Reform is an Important Part of Economic Reform

Thanks to a series of major policy measures taken since the 11th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to reform irrational prices, the price system in China has advanced in a rational direction. But because of historical reasons and the limit of state financial power and material power, the current price system in the country is still irrational in many aspects. The prices of many primary products are too low while the prices of processed products are too high. As a result, the profits of various trades differ very much from each other, with considerable unevenness in profits and losses. This situation is not in the interest of mobilizing the initiative of workers in production.

Price parity ~~among some~~ agricultural products is not in harmony. The sales price of major agricultural products such as grain, cotton, and edible oil is lower than production cost; as a result, financial subsidies have been constantly expanded, increasing the burden of the state. With regard to circulation, there are also many problems in such aspects as price parity between the sales and purchases of commodities, between wholesale and retail, in seasonal and regional prices. As a result, the circulation of some commodities is not smooth and, consequently, production has been affected. We must understand that price irrationality is quite serious at present and that it is imperative and urgent to reform prices.

Price reform represents an important question of the current economic reform and is closely related to various items of economic reform. For example, the reforms of planning, commerce, goods and materials, tax, finance, credit, and labor wages are all related with price reform. All these aspects condition and promote each other; therefore, they must coordinate well. Of course, it is impossible that various aspects carry out their reforms simultaneously and with the same progress, but these reforms must be identical in orientation and must be carried out in a coordinated manner. Therefore, it is imperative to do a good job in working out the general planning of economic reform and selecting well the point for making a breakthrough in reform work to guarantee that the reforms of various aspects will have the same goal and will be carried out smoothly.

We must understand that the reform of the price system is closely related to the relations of distribution. Generally speaking, under the situation in which tax and the amount of the profit to be handed over to higher departments are fixed, the price of commodities is higher than their value. Under this condition, both the producers and managers of the commodities will be able to attain profits over quotas. If the commodity price is lower than commodity value, the profits will be decreased and the producers and managers may even lose. The commodity price situation reflects the redistribution between commodity production and management, between regions, and between the state, collective, and individuals. Price readjustment is closely related to the interest of hundreds of thousands of households. Therefore, this work must be carried out conscientiously.

Reform Prices Under the Premise of Maintaining Basically Stable Prices

A main problem in reforming prices is how to readjust the relations between readjusting prices and stabilizing prices. Comrade Hu Yaobang explicitly pointed out in his political report to the 12th CPC National Congress that under the premise of basically maintaining price stability, it is imperative to gradually reform the price system and the price management method. This is the basic guiding principle that has to be followed in reforming prices and handling the relations between readjusting prices and stabilizing prices on the basis of the current situation of the country.

The economic foundation of China is weak and the workers' wage level is low. Over the past few years, the state has allocated enormous amounts of money to improve people's living standard. But taken as a whole, the life of the people is not rich yet and they have a very limited capability to cope with price increases. Therefore, in reforming the irrational price system, it is imperative for us to carry out this work on the basis that price is basically stable. This situation is needed not only to ensure the life of the people and to consolidate the political situation of unity and stability but also to ensure that the economy will grow stably. It is unimaginable that various reforms will be carried out successfully under a situation in which markets are in confusion, prices are fluctuating, and people's sentiments are unstable. Experience in the past showed that when there are a number of problems in the macroscopic economy, market price is seriously fluctuating, and people's reaction is strong, the pace of price reform cannot but be slowed down.

It must be mentioned here that the so-called basically stable price in no way means fixed price. Changes in economic situations will eventually be followed by changes in various related factors such as the formation of commodity value and price. It is an objective law that commodity prices will increase and decrease. This situation is normal. To maintain basically stable prices means to basically stabilize the general level of the price of goods. It also means that it is imperative to control the growth rate of the general level of prices within the minimum range, to distinguish different commodities, and to handle them in different ways. Efforts must be made to resolutely stabilize the prices of life's necessities. The prices of ordinary consumer goods can be readjusted up and down. We can in no way consider the principle of stabilizing prices as freezing prices. If we freeze prices for a long period, economic life will stagnate and circulation channels will be blocked, and this situation is not in the interest of developing social economy and improving people's lives.

Price Reform Must Be Aimed at Improving Economic Effect

According to the current situation of the state's finance and economy, price reform must be carried out in such a way that it will not cause price fluctuations and will not excessively decrease state financial revenues. The main way out is to improve economic effects, lower production costs, decrease management expenses, and tap the internal potential of the socialist economy to offset the effect of various aspects in readjusting prices. Some industrial enterprises have been developed on the basis of using low-price energy and raw materials; therefore, these units must be responsible for the increases in the price of some primary products. The products of some enterprises are in general characterized by high price and big profits. Such enterprises have a very big potential in increasing production and economizing and they are well able to offset the effect of price increases in raw materials and fuel. It is also commendable to put pressure on these enterprises as a move to make them improve their management and tap their potential.

Of course, during price reform, it is inevitable that the prices of certain means of production will be increased. Such increases will directly or indirectly be reflected in market prices; finally, they will be shifted onto consumers. Therefore, it is imperative to work out the related policy and strictly control the varieties of the products that are subject to chain reaction and the extent of the reaction. Price increases that are shifted onto consumers must be minimized. It is likely that in the next few years, the pace in the development of price reform will be determined to a great extent by the capability of commercial enterprises to tap potential and by the improvement of economic effect. And finally, the pace of the reform is determined by the improvement of the state financial and economic situations.

Reform the Price System and Price Management Method in a Planned Way

Price reform includes not only reforming the irrational price system, but also reforming the irrational price management method.

It is imperative to follow the principle of planned economy as the main and regulation by market mechanism as the supplement and to continue to introduce various price reforms with state-defined unified price as the main. It is imperative to strengthen the management over the prices of the major commodities important to the national economy and people's lives, and the price of such commodities must be fixed in a unified manner by the state. The price of the third category and the price of the first and second categories of agricultural products may be negotiated, after fulfilling purchase tasks, in the process of selling and purchasing. Within price management limits, the producer price and purchasing price of part of the industrial and agricultural products can fluctuate within a defined range.

The price of daily small industrial products can be gradually decontrolled in a planned way. That is to say, the price of such commodities may be fixed by commercial enterprises through negotiation under the regulation by market mechanism. In short, different commodities must be treated differently. Price can be readjusted marginally and effort must be made to stabilize it, but it must be controlled with little decontrol, and the principle of controlling price flexibly and activating the economy in an orderly manner must be implemented. These measures are in the interest of promoting industrial and agricultural production, developing diversified economic management, improving economic effect, and activating the economy both in rural and urban areas.

As the current price irrationality is serious and state financial and economic capability to deal with this problem is limited, it is imperative that price reform must be carried out step by step and in a planned way. It is unimaginable, unrealistic, and dangerous to reform the whole price system at one stroke. To do so will also endanger the stable growth of the economy and the stability of people's lives. Following the improvement of the state's finances and economy, it is imperative, under the premise that price remains stable and that it is readjusted in a scattered manner, to gradually fulfill the task of reforming prices.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES ZHANG XIAOTIAN SELF-CRITICISM

NR11146 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Zhang Xiaotian: "Never Forget the Duty of a Socialist Writer -- On a Self-Criticism of 'Boundless Over Grass the Plain'" -- "Originally carried in the 17 December 1983 JILIN QIBAO; with some revisions and additions by the author here"]

[Text] Editor's note: In recent years, Zhang Xiaotian, a writer from Jilin Province, has published numerous works. Some are fairly good and some are bad. The novella "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" is a work with serious errors because it has distorted, with a false plot, the history of the Chinese people's struggle in the liberation war. Since the publication of the novel, the readers and the literature and art circles have criticized the erroneous tendency of the work and the author's lack of seriousness in his creative attitude. The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the relevant leading cadres of the Changchun Film Studio, in which he worked, have also seriously criticized and enthusiastically helped him on numerous occasions. Comrade Zhang Xiaotian has realized his errors to a certain extent and has made a self-criticism. We express our welcome for this. Recently, JILIN RIBAO carried his self-criticism article. Now, we reprint the article here. [end editor's note]

I feel both shame and remorse in writing this article. As a party member-writer, I profoundly realize that I have fallen short of the duty of a socialist writer and that I am not worthy of being a party member in turning out the "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," a novel with such serious ideological and artistic errors. Recently, after studying again the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and conscientiously studying the communiqué of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification," and particularly the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech, "No Spiritual Pollution Is Allowed on the Ideological Front," I felt even more strongly the need to set demands on myself in accordance with the spirit of party rectification. Just as the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification" pointed out: "Some party members and party member cadres have failed to stand the test of historical setbacks and to resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideas" and "propagated bourgeois liberation." The out-and-out theory of human nature's transcending classes advocated in the "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" runs counter to Marxist class theory and represents a tendency to liberalization.

In the past year and more since the publication of "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," I have listened from time to time to criticisms and views from various quarters. I was disgusted at first, considering them to be "hidingness" and "another leftist practice." For this reason, I dashed out an article entitled "Let Me Simply Prove It Once" in an effort to stick to my errors. Later, I assumed a passive attitude to being criticized. This prevented me from considering my faults soberly and straightening out my ideas toward creative work. In the meantime, I also had a sense of being wronged. I thought: I suffered persecution under the ultra-leftist line of the "gang of four." Since the downfall of the "gang of four," particularly since the 11th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with righteous indignation at the "gang of four," with a feeling of support for and confidence in the line of the 11th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and with an unprecedented upsurge of enthusiasm in creative work, I have published some works. When there are errors in a small number of my works, I am criticized by name. I have a sense of being wronged. Therefore, at first, I did not realize the seriousness of the erroneous tendency manifested in the "Boundless Grass Over the Plain."

Only social effect is the best yardstick for testing a work. Not long ago, a few young comrades told me: "We have learned how to conduct ourselves from Du Yufeng, the leading character in the 'Boundless Grass Over the Plain,' and have been favorably influenced by good human nature." I also heard that after reading my novel, some college students thought it had "human touch" and vied with one another to read it. This was like dealing me a heavy blow from the negative side. Being greatly startled, I suddenly woke up to the need to make a profound self-examination of the faults of "Boundless Grass Over the Plain."

At the same time, I have also received the solicitude, care, and education of the party. It is only at such a moment that I realize more vividly the warmth of the party. Although my novel has caused such great losses to the party, the party does not forsake me. It still bases itself on educating and helping me and still expects me to turn out fine works. In such a sincere and friendly atmosphere, what reasons do I have to reject correct criticisms?

Just as many critical articles pointed out, the errors of "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" were not due purely to artistry and technique but chiefly to problems of philosophical and creative thinking. That is to say, I recommitted the idealist mistake of worshipping abstract human nature when I was confronted with history and complex social phenomena and pondered over certain philosophical problems.

In this novel, I tried to portray and extol the heroine, Du Yufeng, who was just a product of my subjective thought rather than a typical artistic image of real people. So, it is natural that her deeds in the story lack reasonable motives and mental foundation. In my story, Du Yufeng acts as a character who can turn an enemy into a friend and who embodies the abstract human nature, universal love, conscience, and the detached force that can substitute and obliterate class antagonism. Thus, the story belittles and distorts the class struggle led by our party and the historical role of the people's war -- the highest form of this struggle.

Take the correction of KMT prisoners of war as an example. The fact is: The people's war forced them to lay down their weapons; the policy of reform through labor helped them take out a new lease on life; and the superior socialist system changed their anti-people position. The fact that they could mend their ways and thoroughly reform themselves is the result of the power of appeal of the party's policy. However, in my story, the change in Shen Gongqiu, a prisoner of war, is the result of the power of appeal of the human nature and universal love shown by Yufeng. Then, Shen Gongqiu can even use this human nature to affect Su Yan, a Communist Party member.

Finally, these three people are united under the banner of human nature and agree to bury the hatchet. So, class mentality and distinction between right and wrong are all given up in this story. The history of class struggle is described as the history of human nature. The abstract human nature is treated as a panacea for reforming society and human beings. The inevitable effect of this writing is to offset the influence of the Marxist theory of class with the bourgeois theory of human nature and to demoralize the people by dressing them into disillusion. Obviously, the social effect of the novel is unexpectedly bad.

"Boundless Grass Over the Plain" has a wrong understanding and judgement of life. The most fundamental reason is that I neglected the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought for literary and art practice. In order to meet the needs of their plot to usurp party leadership and state power, the "gang of four" concocted a set of ultra-leftist "literary and art theories" during the "10 years of turmoil." Out of my righteous indignation toward this set of ultra-leftist "literary and art theories" and being faced with the abnormal literary and art criticism at that time, I went to extremes and indiscriminately rejected all theories without caring whether they were correct or not. I neglected theoretical study and openly declared that I "did not and will not depend on theoretical guidance in my writing." As a matter of fact, what I said did not conform with the laws governing writing, nor did it conform with my own practice in writing. Literary and art creation is not a pure objective record but conscious and voluntary mental labor of a writer, and it inevitably must be carried out under certain theoretical guidance. The ideological tendency of works of literature and art determines the literary and art nature of these works. In other words, literary and art works inevitably give expression to the demands and interests of a certain class. Only by using the Marxist view on literature and art can we correctly see life clearly and write good works. My "not depending on theoretical guidance" resulted in my departing from the correct criteria of Marxist theories on literature and art. I was unconsciously influenced by the bourgeois theories on literature and art and flaunted the banner of the bourgeois theory of human nature. Nevertheless, I thought it was a creation. This is a very grave lesson.

The erroneous ideological trends in society can only corrode people who are slack in remodeling their world outlook. For a period of time, I called myself an educational worker, and I became proud because of the smooth progress of my creative work and obviously relaxed the remodeling of world outlook. Therefore, when various alien erroneous ideological trends were mounting, I lost my capability to resist. Those slogans that propagandize "human nature," "the restoration of human nature," "human value," and "alienation" and so on have tempted me to seek for a "breakthrough" in this aspect. In my mind, writing about normal emotions of human relationships under normal conditions could not achieve an artistic breakthrough, and only writing about the heartbreaking emotions of two people in acute antagonism in the turmoil of a historical setting would bring about new ideas. That was why I chose the Huaihai campaign and the 10 years of turmoil as the background of the novel and designed the changes in the human relationship between a KMT general and a PLA woman fighter as the main plot. Such probes, despite historical facts and in disregard of class relationships, have resulted in unfaithfulness to the historical facts of the Huaihai campaign as well as the "10 years of turmoil." True, the novel does include criticism of the violation of socialist humanism on the part of the "gang of four"; nonetheless, to attribute in an over-simplified manner the cause of the "10 years of turmoil" to the struggle between humanism and counter-humanism could in no way express the essence of our struggle against the "gang of four."

In true life, there often appears the foolishness of disposing of the baby with the bath water. Another cause that led to my writing the novel "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" was precisely such metaphysical methodology.

Political and ideological work is indispensable. However, the "gang of four" went in for "expanding class struggle" in a big way, punishing people and beating them, and ~~concentrated~~ political and ideological work. Out of my hatred for the doings of the "gang of four," I was even tired of correct political and ideological work, and was even doubtful of its effects. Therefore, I often sought help from the moving power of human nature and solved social problems with it. But in reality, such omnipotent moving power of human nature does not exist. Therefore, I had to substitute, false imagination for real life. The "new continent" in art does not exist in the "ego" of the soul, but in the fiery life of struggle. Literary and art work should not be kneaded into arbitrary shapes in disregard of the realities of life.

To sum up what is mentioned above, it can be seen rather clearly that the background for the birth of "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" was the acceptance of bourgeois theories in literature and art, which would inevitably lead to the distortion of life. Just as pointed out in these articles of criticism, in order to achieve my idea, to achieve my artistic pursuit of the abstract theory of human nature and the ideal of humanism, I went as far as to sacrifice history and to paint a sacred aura around the head of a man living on earth. Regarding the method of creation, this was also deviating from realism.

Regarding questions concerning life, I did emphasize going deep into the realities of life -- to understand life -- and the most important part of expressing the realities of life is to understand life. Of course, it is essential to understand life. However, the statement I made with obvious extreme views and one-sidedness was in essence to defend and to make an excuse for "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," a novel that has violated the logic of life. My personal example in writing will be sufficient to demonstrate that the life experience of a writer plays a very important role in the success or failure of the work of a writer. Viewing my works, those which are comparatively well written are based on a solid base of the accumulation of life experience, while those that are poorly written are often weak in the foundation of life experience or the products of the attempt to understand certain ideas. This fact has proved in the negative how important life experience is to a writer.

The problems revealed in "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" sounded the alarm for me in time. They have made me realize that as a socialist literary and art worker, whenever one forgets his own duties, he will lose his bearings. Socialist literature and art is developed on the basis of inheriting all outstanding literary and artistic achievements of mankind and has grown amid the thorough raptures with all old concepts. On no account must we belittle the demarcation line between socialist literature and art on the one hand, and bourgeois literature and art and other descriptions of literature and art on the other just because we denounced the cultural confinement during the 10 years of internal disorder.

The error revealed in "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" is that the nature of transcending classes is bourgeois humanism. As a party member, I was determined to struggle all my life for communism when I read my pledge at an admission meeting of party members. However, when I wrote "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," I boasted the arrogance of bourgeois humanism rather than forcefully and boldly holding high the banner of socialism. Is this not a manifestation of impurity in party spirit?

Socialist literature and art belongs to the broad masses of people and it takes communist ideology as its core and the conducting of education in patriotism, collectivism, and communist ideas among people as its own mission. Socialist literary and artistic works must have correct cognitive value and healthy aesthetic value and serve the building of the two civilizations. Therefore, the duty of a writer who is a party member is to maintain the orientation of serving the people and socialism.

Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his article "Talk on Problems on the Ideological Front": "The core of the adherence to the four basic principles is adherence to the leadership of the Communist Party. Without the leadership of the Communist Party, there is bound to be great disorder under heaven and everything will be disrupted.... The core of bourgeois liberalism is opposition to the party leadership, and without the leadership of the party, there would have been no socialist system." This has quite expressly expounded the attitude and stand a socialist writer should take.

A fall in the pit, a gain in your wit. We must draw lessons conscientiously and always bear in mind that in the first place, we are party members and then writers and not vice versa. We must keep firmly in mind Comrade Deng Xiaoping's warning: "Before educating the people, we must be educated. To give the people nourishment, we must derive nourishment first." I have just had a sketchy understanding of my mistakes, and I am determined to stand all tests, to draw lessons, to uphold the principles of party spirit and the four basic principles forever, to deepen my understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory, to persist in plunging into the thick of life, to write for socialism and the people, and to never forget the glorious duty of a party member-writer in the course of placing myself in the fiery struggles in the future.

WAN LI, OTHERS ATTEND CONFERENCE ON TOURISM

06161949 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Acting Premier Wan Li today called for efforts to improve services for tourists visiting China. Addressing a national conference of tourist guides now in session here, he stressed the need to speed up construction of tourist facilities, particularly sanitary facilities.

Ren Kexun, director general of the National Tourism Administration, also told the delegates that a national conference of hotel managers and a national tourism conference will be held soon to discuss how to improve services, accelerate construction of tourist facilities and train personnel.

China received nearly two million foreign visitors in 1983, a rise of over 11 percent over 1982, according to preliminary figures released by the administration.

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 1641 GMT on 16 January transmits a repeat of this item, which differs from the original version in that it substitutes the following for the above paragraph: "In 1983, China received nearly two million visitors, including Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, foreigners of Chinese origin and foreign tourists. The number of foreign tourists came to 872,500, a rise of over 14 percent over 1982, according to preliminary figures released by the administration."]

Also attending today's conference were State Councillor Gu Mu and Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ZHANG HAILI RETIRED CADRE

06131125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0100 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Zhou Chao, an Air Force cadre who has retired from active service, has continued to practice medicine on a voluntary basis. During the past 4 years, he has treated more than 5,000 patients and has selflessly dedicated his "residual heat" to the people.

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PBC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa praised Zhou Zhao's revolutionary spirit and noble character and held that learning from Zhou Zhao would have an important immediate significance for successfully carrying out the party rectification campaign, improving the party's style, and changing social customs.

Zhang Tingfa said: Comrade Zhou Zhao has set a good example for veteran comrades who have retired from active service on how to live and maintain revolutionary integrity in their later years. Zhang Tingfa pointed out: Veteran comrades are the party's valuable assets. During the war years, they fought throughout the country, risked their lives, and made contributions to the party and the people. Following the victory of our revolution, they have continued to make contributions to serving the people in various fields. What will they do following their retirement from active service or in permanent retirement? This is a new question for study or discussion by veteran comrades. Zhou Zhao has considered his retirement from active service as the beginning of a new revolutionary phase. In order to maintain our historical honor, all of us should follow the good example of Zhou Zhao, work and struggle continuously, and always maintain our revolutionary enthusiasm.

Zhang Tingfa called on all commanders and fighters of various units under the jurisdiction of the PLA Air Force to conscientiously learn from Comrade Zhou Zhao. He said: We should learn from Comrade Zhou Zhao his selfless character and revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, his adherence to the four cardinal principles, his strong party spirit of maintaining a high degree of unanimity with the party Central Committee both ideologically and politically, and his exemplary action of "starting from myself" and consciously winning honor for the party and the army. Zhang Tingfa said: If all our cadres and fighters can act like Zhou Zhao, then our party and army will take on a brand-new look before the people.

Zhou Zhao joined the revolution in 1938 and was a veteran fighter of the New 4th Army. He was admitted into the party in 1947 and was formerly a deputy director of the Jinan Air Force Hospital. He has more than 40 years of experience in treating patients. The Political Department of the PLA Air Force recently issued a circular calling on all commanders and fighters, especially veteran cadres who have retired from active service or who are permanently retired, to learn from Comrade Zhou Zhao his revolutionary spirit and to serve the people wholeheartedly.

LEADERS WRITE INSCRIPTIONS FOR NEW MONTHLY

04160201 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Jan 64

[Text] A new comprehensive monthly, ZHONGGUO MINSHENG (CHINA CIVIL AFFAIRS) was inaugurated in our country this month. The monthly is published by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. Its main purposes are to publicize the party's principles and policies on civil affairs, study theoretical issues concerning civil affairs in the new period, and report on new things, achievements and experiences on the civil affairs front in order to do a better job in the work of civil affairs and promote the building of socialism. Comrade Peng Zhen wrote the title for the monthly. The first issue carried the inscriptions by Comrades Yu Qishi, Chen Pixian, Cheng Zhiwu and Zhang Aiping.

STATE COUNCIL MINISTRIES, OTHERS 'SORT OUT' LAWS

0410331 Beijing XINHUA in English 0116 GMT 15 Jan 64

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- All laws and regulations issued since the founding of the People's Republic of China are now being sorted out at all ministries, commissions and bureaus under the State Council.

An official of the Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council said that in the past 30 years and more China has promulgated about 1,700 laws, regulations and decrees, of which more than 70 percent concern economic activities. In the last five years, he added, some 300 economic laws and regulations have been issued.

However, the official stressed that with the advance of the country's socialist revolution and construction, some articles or provisions in certain laws and regulations have become invalid and need to be supplemented or revised. A number of laws and regulations have been replaced by new ones or should be annulled because they run counter to the new Constitution or latest laws and regulations, the official said. There are also laws and regulations that automatically ceased to be in force long ago because of changes in the political and economic situation, he added. For this reason, the official said, the state legislature should have all existing laws, regulations and decrees examined so as to compile and release the still valid and revised ones.

The official said that a series of policies to encourage foreign economic relations and enliven the domestic economy pursued in recent years have brought about a penetrating change in the country's political and economic situation. The setting out of laws and regulations will thus help foreign governments' enterprises and business people acquire a systematic and all-round understanding of China's present legal system.

A document was issued late last year by the office of the State Council calling for the work to be completed before the end of 1984. Leading groups in charge of the work with senior officials participating have been formed in 11 ministries, commissions and bureaus under the State Council. People's governments of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are also assigning people to carry out the task, the official said.

COMPUTERIZED WATER MONITORING SYSTEM DEVELOPED

(W112110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 13 Jan 84)

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- China's first microcomputer telemetry system for hydrological and water conservancy control is functioning well, today's BEIJING DAILY reports.

Developed by the Beijing Water Conservancy Bureau, it has been tested in the water diversion project in Tianjin and at the Panjiakou Reservoir. The system is easy to operate and functions efficiently with high precision. It can collect, memorize, display and print out data speedily. It can also forecast water supply and calculate and control the volume of flow. Composed of intelligent elements and detachable parts, the system can easily be adapted to and hooked up with other systems to expand its functions, as in flood prevention and regulation of water supply.

The system was designed and manufactured by the Beijing Water Conservancy Bureau within seven months, six months ahead of schedule. Specialists and scientists here believe that the system is significant in developing China's hydrological and water conservancy services, the paper says.

CONSERVATION PROGRESSES IN LOESS HIGHLANDS

(W112112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 13 Jan 84)

[Text] Xian, January 13 (XINHUA) -- The new contractual rural job responsibility system has promoted water and soil conservation on China's loess highlands, an area pestered by serious erosion and making the Yellow River the mudfiest in the world.

Thanks to the new system and to government efforts, over 6,300 square kilometers in the upper and middle reaches of the river valley suffering from soil and water erosion received proper treatment last year, exceeding the planned annual target by 31 percent and beating all previous records. By the end of last year, 1.14 million rural households were involved in planting trees and grass or building conservation projects in the area, which encompasses 242 counties in Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Henan Provinces and the Ningxia and Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regions. They have undertaken to cover barren hills and mountain slopes of 2,000 square kilometers with grass and trees, according to local authorities. Under the new rural policies, trees and grass belong to whoever plant them and are inheritable.

The loose highlands cover an area of 380,000 square kilometers. Soil erosion is serious in a 430,000-square kilometer area where approximately 1.6 billion tons of top soil are washed into the Yellow River every year. Wanton destruction of forests and pastures is now held to be a major factor responsible for soil and water erosion on the highlands.

BA YI DISCUSSES ZHAO ZIYANG'S U.S. VISIT

041600Z (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] The talks between Comrade Zhao Ziyang and U.S. leaders indicate that the American side still has an obstinate attitude in the talks, trying to impose their requirements on our side. The VIP's in the U.S. Government have particularly kept in mind the fact that when Comrade Zhao Ziyang was leaving China for the United States, a Chinese leader said that China attached importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Proceeding from their hegemonist stand, Reagan and other American leaders believed that China needed the United States more than the United States needed China. During the talks, the Americans kept only their interests in mind and tried to force the Chinese side to make concessions. When Comrade Zhao Ziyang was leaving for the United States, he pointed out at a news conference: Although the 17 August communique was signed more than 1 year ago, the United States has not reduced the amount of military supplies to Taiwan. Actually it has supplied Taiwan with even better equipment. At the same time he also said that when he met President Reagan he would not ask the United States to reduce military supplies to Taiwan. In their talks with Comrade Zhao Ziyang, the U.S. leaders made full use of the attitude of the Chinese leaders who blurred the line between right and wrong. They shamelessly said that the United States will not change its policy toward Taiwan in the foreseeable future.

Recently a U.S. congressional leader, in a letter to the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan, said that the exchange of visits between the Chinese and American leaders does not mean that the United States would betray its old friends and allies in Taiwan. The letter also emphatically pointed out that the "Taiwan Relations Act" and the "resolution on Taiwan's future" adopted by the U.S. Congress as well as relevant acts remain reliable guarantees of the firm relations between the United States and Taiwan. Neither the U.S. Government nor the U.S. President can change these supreme laws.

When Comrade Zhao Ziyang was in the United States, many Kuomintang organizations in the United States mounted a series of hostile activities against China with the connivance of the U.S. authorities. They spread handbills of a provocative nature everywhere. Slogans were printed on the handbills such as "Beware of the plots of the Chinese Communists," "Unite us now to strike back at the Communist Party," and "Launch a crusade against the world communist movement."

In the past few days, the overt or covert organizations set up by the Kuomintang authorities in the United States provocatively hung the national flag of the "Republic of China" high. On the day Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in the United States, the Kuomintang organized a mass demonstration in front of the Chinese Embassy. When Comrade Zhao Ziyang went to San Francisco, a large number of racists in California, President Reagan's home, organized demonstrations and parades. This riffraff shouted slogans from street corners, flinging insults at people of the yellow race. They carried placards on which were written slogans such as "Overcome yellow disaster," "Don't deal with people of the yellow race" and "Yellow dogs, go home." The U.S. authorities took no action whatsoever to ban the shameless provocations against China's leader.

BA YI SAYS U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN INSULT PRC

06160501 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Excerpts] At the welcoming ceremony held for Premier Zhao Ziyang in front of the White House, President Reagan irrationally announced that the United States will not forsake Taiwan but will continue to fulfill its commitment of supplying arms to the Kuomintang government. This shameless announcement by Reagan was a rude violation of the norms of diplomatic practice.

As Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the United States, a U.S. Congressional delegation arrived in Taiwan for a visit. At a press conference in Taipei, the leader of the delegation said: No matter how the Chinese Communists may protest, we will continue to supply arms to the Kuomintang government and help it build its (defense) industry so as to safeguard the freedom and independence of the people of Taiwan.

This anti-China act of the U.S. imperialists is an insult to our leaders and our people. In fact, it simply shows the falsehood of President Reagan's "willingness" to develop relations of friendship with China.

BA YI ON REAGAN'S NOVEMBER TOKYO, SEOUL VISITS

06160445 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Today it is necessary to review President Reagan's visits to Japan and South Korea last November. It is known that the talks between Reagan and the Japanese and South Korean leaders on these visits directly involved the interests of our country. When Reagan visited Tokyo and Seoul, he insisted that Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan reinforce their military capabilities. According to Reagan, China's high-level leadership will change, and it is virtually unavoidable that the PRC will use force against Taiwan. In other words, the future Chinese leadership will, in all probability, resort to force to solve the Taiwan issue. Reagan once again put forward the proposal that Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan -- countries with relatively great military strength -- immediately cooperate with one another in preparing themselves against communism. That is to say, the three sides should strengthen their military, political, and economic cooperation as a measure against our country.

According to informed sources, during his talks in Tokyo and Seoul, Reagan pointed out that the Japanese and South Korean Governments should coordinate their stands with the United States on the above question. Reagan also reiterated that the United States will do its utmost to continually equip Taiwan's armed forces with the newest weapons. He even went so far as to suggest that Japan, South Korea, and the U.S. allies in NATO provide Taiwan with military aid. Over and over again he stressed that Taiwan's armed forces should be regarded as part of the Western armed forces.

With ulterior motives in mind, Reagan talked profusely about the threat posed by the DPRK on the Korean peninsula. He (Thoped) that the Chinese leadership would do something to pacify the present North Korean leadership and to influence that country's new leaders in the future in such a way as to benefit the United States.

It goes without saying that Reagan's visits to Japan and South Korea and his talks with the leaders of those two countries in late 1983 were part of the U.S. imperialist strategy against China. The purpose was to have Japan, South Korea, and other countries in this region continually take part in U.S. schemes. In view of this, Comrade Zhao Ziyang's talks in Washington will not have the slightest effect on the U.S. imperialists' anti-China stand.

ANHUI'S HUANG GUANG TAKES PART IN LOCAL ELECTION

CHINAPRESS Pefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Elections of deputies of the grassroots people's congresses in Hefei City have been fully under way lately, starting from several precincts and spreading over the whole city area. Joining the local residents in the elections were leaders of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee as well as principal leading comrades of the Hefei City CPC Committee and the city People's Government.

These leaders and leading comrades were Huang Guang, Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Huang Yan, Su Yu, Zhang Zuyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deri, Zheng Kai, Yang Chengzhong Zhao Minzuo, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyao, Zheng Huashou, Su Hua, Hu Yong, Yang Jike, Meng Fulin, Huang Yu, Zhang Kaifan, Sun Zongrong, Li Jingquan, Hong Pei, Zhu Hong, Zhang Jiaqi and Zhang Dawei.

XIANG NAN AT FUJIAN PROVINCIAL CYL CONGRESS

CHINAPRESS Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The Seventh Fujian Provincial CYL Congress opened in Fuzhou on the afternoon of 11 January. The major tasks of the congress are to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and of the 11th CYL Central Committee, sum up the work done since the 6th provincial CYL Congress; determine the objectives of future work; elect the 7th Fujian Provincial CYL Committee; and mobilize the large number of CYL members and young people to hold high the banner of communism, stand in the van of the four modernizations drive, and contribute their youthful years to revitalizing Fujian. The major items on the congress' agenda are to examine and adopt the work report of the Sixth Fujian Provincial CYL Committee and elect the Seventh Fujian Provincial CYL Committee.

Attending today's meeting were Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Wu Xiguang, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Zhang Yumin, Jia Jiamin, Hu Minzuo, Chen Xihong, and Hong Jide, who are leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Fuzhou Military Region, and the provincial Military District.

On behalf of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, Zhang Yumin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered congratulatory remarks to the congress.

Shi Chaobin, executive chairman of the congress, presided over the opening ceremony.

[In Closing], executive chairman of the congress, delivered an opening address. He said: Entrusted by the province's 1.13 million CYL members, our 599 delegates feel greatly honored to be attending this meeting, and they have great responsibilities, too. Full of political enthusiasm, we should concentrate our energy to make this a congress marked with unity and good vitality. We are convinced that a new and more lively situation will prevail in our work following this congress.

JIANGSU'S GAN PEIXIN VIEWS RECTIFICATION STUDY

06100113 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1900 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Excerpt] According to a XINHUA NIDAO report, Standing Committee members of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee spent 20 days visiting grassroots units in various cities and counties in the province to conduct investigation and study and make arrangements for party rectification before party rectification begins in the provincial CPC Committee and provincial-level government organs in January. They have achieved their goal of carrying out party rectification while making organizational reforms and have solved many problems that they were otherwise unable to solve in their offices.

Comrade Gan Peixin discovered that some basic-level units failed to pay attention to studying party rectification documents. They have separated organizational reforms at the county and city levels from the study of party rectification documents. He pointed out this problem to the leading comrades at the county and city levels.

He said: It is necessary to make organizational reforms and carry out work in other fields with the spirit of party rectification so that efforts will be made to carry out party rectification while making organizational reforms and to make organizational reforms before party rectification begins. In this regard, the provincial CPC Committee issued a directive via telephone, calling on all departments and various counties and cities to pay attention to this issue.

When Gu Xiulian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, visited many factories in Nantong and Yangzhou and made specific investigations on the development of industries in northern Jiangsu, she also discovered some problems. In order to solve these problems, some comrades held a meeting at the lower level to analyze the situation. Additional investigations were carried out to carefully study the issues there. They also spent 7 days soliciting the views of comrades at the basic-level units in order to provide guidance on how to solve such problems in the province.

NANJING PLA LEADERS TACKLE HOUSING PROBLEM

06111211 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units party committee recently decided to solve the housing problem as a first step in solving a number of major problems in the course of party rectification.

Gao Linxiang, first secretary of the Nanjing PLA units party committee and political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, said: In order to score success in the course of party rectification, it is necessary to tackle the great, longstanding, and difficult problems first. Since publication of the Decision on party rectification, the Nanjing PLA units party committee has consistently implemented the relevant documents of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Central Military Commission. By the end of the last December, the party committee had properly handled 106 units of housing that were not built according to regulations. Some of these houses were remodelled, recovered, and redistributed, and some have had their rents raised. However, the housing problem concerning the Headquarters, Political, and Logistics Departments of the Nanjing PLA units is particularly serious and the party committee is resolved to solve this problem first as an example for solving other great, longstanding, and difficult problems in the course of party rectification.

Xiang Shoushi, secretary of the Nanjing PLA units party committee and commander of the Nanjing PLA units, personally took the responsibility in mapping out plans and specific measures for solving the problem in different stages.

Comrade Guo Linxiang stressed at the Standing Committee meeting that leading cadres who have occupied two units of housing must give up one and return it to the leading organization. In view of the fact that some old houses occupied by the leading cadres are larger than the fixed criterion, such houses must be remodelled to accommodate more families. However, if the houses cannot be remodelled, the rents must be raised according to the regulations. The remodeling of old houses must first begin with those occupied by the Standing Committee members and by myself.

In the course of studying the documents on party rectification, the Nanjing PLA units party committee must extensively organize the cadres to study, discuss and make systematic investigations of the salient problems and promptly solve those problems that can be solved. Particular attention and efforts must be spent on those problems which the people have a lot of complaints about, Comrade Guo Linxiang stressed.

SU VIRAN ATTENDS SHANGHAI RECTIFICATION CLASS

SK160549 Jinn DATWOC VIRAN in Chinese 19 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Leading cadres of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Government, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the leading party group of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and 24 departments, committees, offices, and bureaus which go ahead of other provincial organs in the first stage party rectification set themselves as examples and take the lead in seriously reading documents, participating in study and discussions and pondering problems, thus enhancing their understanding of the important significance of party rectification and their confidence in the success of party rectification.

In order to enable their cadres to concentrate efforts on the study of documents, these units adopted the method of combining individual study with group study and, beginning in mid-December, sponsored rotational training classes for their leading cadres to study full time after having studied individually in the previous stage. The Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee and members of the leading party group and advisers of the provincial government were organized as the first group which is to attend two off-service rotational training classes, each of which is two weeks long. Those attending the first class were eight comrades, including Su Viran, Li Changan and Li Zhen.

Through the first period of study, the masses of party members and party-member leading cadres have generally enhanced their understanding of the necessity and urgency of party rectification and clarified the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods of party rectification. The Standing Committee of the provincial Advisory Commission and the leading party group of the provincial CPPCC Committee held that ours is a great party long educated and tested by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and that despite the 10-year turmoil, the mainstream of our ranks is pure and has a strong fighting capacity. Since the 11th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has clearly defined once the Marxist line, conducted a series of tasks and struggles to initially rectify the party's work style and organization, and has noticeably improved the party's situation. However, we should also note that the pernicious influence of the 10-year turmoil has not been eliminated and there are still some serious problems within the party which call for resolute and effective solution. Those Standing Committee members and the leading party group pledged to follow the basic principles, policies, and methods of party rectification to ensure the smooth accomplishment of party rectification.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG VOTES IN LOCAL ELECTION

081211125 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Today is the day for Jingan, Zhabei, Xuhai, Luwan, Yangpu, Putuo, Hongkou, Beihai, Wusong, and Nishang Districts of Shanghai Municipality to elect deputies to the district people's congresses. Some 4 million voters went to the polls. According to statistics from the districts, more than 15,000 polling booths and stations and mobile ballot boxes were set up in 1,963 electoral districts. Early in the morning, the masses of voters, as masters, went to the polls to cast their votes solemnly.

Today leading municipal and district cadres took part in the election activities as ordinary voters together with the masses. Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and the municipal People's Government, Chen Guodong, Wu Lijiao, Yang Di, Xuan Chenguo, and Wang Daoben, arrived at the 89th electoral district of Xuhai District at 150 sharp to attend the election meeting and cast their votes for deputies to the eighth Xuhai District People's Congress. Comrades (Xing Zhikang), secretary of the Xuhai District CPC Committee, went to the (Fuman) neighborhood committee early in the morning. He had a cordial conversation with voters and stayed in line with them to cast his vote in turn.

Some voters who could not go to the polling stations in person due to special circumstances either cast their votes at the mobile ballot boxes or entrusted other voters beforehand to vote for them. Many 18-year-olds who became eligible to vote for the first time valued their right as citizens more than anyone else and seriously cast their votes. The election in Huangpu District will be held tomorrow. Elections in Changning District and the suburban counties will be held in March.

CHEN GUODONG URGES FULFILLING SHANGHAI 1984 TASKS

08160805 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, called on cadres of various departments and units in Shanghai to clearly understand the current situation, heighten their spirit, and work hard and with determination to fulfill the various tasks. Chen Guodong said: In carrying out the various plans for 1984, the comrades of various departments on all fronts should remain sober-minded and see that, although development is excellent, Shanghai's economy still needs to be improved. It is necessary to continue the implementation of the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement and constantly adopt specific measures to promote the various tasks.

Chen Guodong said: The tasks for 1984 are quite arduous. We must firmly implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, do a good job in party rectification work in accordance with the decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification, make improvements and corrections while carrying out party rectification, lay stress on economic construction, and promote production and other work with party rectification as a motive force. It is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership over the ideological front, earnestly and correctly clear away spiritual pollution, promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, continue to improve the economic system and carry out organizational reform, further implement the policy of making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average, better educated and professionally more competent, continue to crack down on serious economic crimes and criminal activities which endanger the socialist society, strengthen the socialist legal system, and consolidate the socialist system. In short, in the new year, we must firmly implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, dare to create a new situation, and improve our work in all fields.

OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF GUANGZHOU BRIDGE

HX14083) Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 13 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] The large (Sanhongqi) Bridge on the Guangzhou-Zhuhai road was formally opened to traffic this morning. The large (Sanhongqi) Bridge is situated over the river about 9 km north of Daliang Town in Shunde County. The total length of the large bridge is 697 meters, the width is 14.5 meters, and the height of the bridge where vehicles pass is 8 meters.

The Guangzhou-Zhuhai road is a port road leading from Guangzhou to Macao. Over the past few years, following the development of the national economy and tourism in our province, the number of motor vehicles passing day and night has rapidly increased. After the large (Sanhongqi) Bridge and the large (Shakou), (Shijiao), and Kongqi Bridges, which it is planned to complete this year, one after another, are open to traffic, the travel time from Guangzhou to Zhuhai will be greatly shortened.

The four large bridges on the Guangzhou-Zhuhai road are being built with low-interest loans issued by famous patriotic personages in Hong Kong and Macao.

In the construction of the large (Sanhongqi) Bridge, a series of new techniques, new technology, and new equipment was applied, resulting in the completion of the large bridge 1 and 1/2 months ahead of schedule.

This morning, responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; and the members of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee who are in Guangzhou, including Lin Tianfu, Liang Jingxiang, Zeng Ding Shugui, Lin Junjie, and Zeng Tianjie, attended the ceremony to mark the opening of the transport facility. Patriotic personages in Hong Kong and Macao, including Ho Ping, (Yeh Feng), Henry Fok, Ma Wan-chi, and (Tao Kai-chih), also specially attended the ceremony to mark the opening of the transport facility.

SHENZHEN ECONOMIC ZONE'S 1984 TASKS OUTLINED

04161324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Shenzhen, January 16 (XINHUA) -- The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in Guangdong will concentrate on development of advanced industries and importation of technology-intensive projects in the coming years, according to local authorities. The specific tasks for 1984 were outlined as follows:

-- To building fifty sizable factories by using foreign funds. The projected items include electronics, petrochemicals, light industry, building materials and precision machinery plants.

-- Work will be stepped up on transportation, telecommunications and energy projects. These include the Nanshan deep water harbor, a 30-kilometer express highway from Nanshan, an industrial and commercial area in the zone, to Nanshan, an international airport and the 500,000-kilowatt power plant. Construction of all these projects will be funded jointly by Chinese and overseas firms.

-- Faster progress will be made on public utility projects to further improve conditions for absorbing overseas investment. An investment of 840 million yuan is planned for capital construction projects in 1984.

-- Management of the special economic zone will be improved and entry and exit formalities will be made more convenient.

— The agricultural structure of the zone will be readjusted and efforts will be concentrated on farming, rural industrial enterprises and sideline production, especially fresh fruit, vegetables, fresh aquatic products and live poultry.

— Commodity circulation channels will be improved to enliven the market and increase local revenue; tourism will continue to be promoted.

— The television station, sports center, cinema and theater, museum, libraries and parks will be run better so that the cultural life of the people will be adequate.

CENTRAL ORGANS TO AID IN HAINAN AFFORESTATION

HK170190 Hainan Nainan Island Service in Mandarin 0130 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Since 10 January, responsible persons from the Ministry of Forestry, State Planning Commission, the Agricultural Bank of China, and relevant provincial departments and experts and scholars on agriculture and forestry have arrived at the island one after another to discuss the matter related to the planting of 2 million mu of high-yield forests in Hainan District. This is an important measure to exploit the abundant natural resources and speed up the building of Hainan.

As early as 1960, the central leadership raised this tentative idea in circular No 200 and then invested in the planting of some 50,000 mu of high-yield forests in Qionghai, Lingao, Wanning, and Chengmai Counties as a pilot project, and achieved much experience.

Last year, the central leadership, in circular No 11, once again put forth the plan for the Ministry of Forestry to invest in the planting of high-yield forests with Hainan District. The Hainan Forestry Bureau especially invited experts of relevant provincial departments and technological and scientific personnel on the island to collect a vast amount of technological and economic data. If explanations of the feasibility of the project are confirmed, the district will, in the near future, obtain funds from the central leadership to carry out the plan for planting 2 million mu of high-yield forests. This will be the largest investment project by the central leadership in the exploitation and construction of agriculture and forestry in order to speed up the exploitation and building of Hainan, and will greatly promote the restoration of an ecological balance and the development of agricultural economy in the district.

LIU JIN ATTENDS HENAN PLA CADRE CONFERENCE

HK180222 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A conference of military and political cadres of Henan Military District concluded this afternoon. Liu Jin, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Military District, attended and made a speech. Leaders of the provincial Military District Zhu Jingsou, Yao Xia, Tao Zhizhong, Song Yafu, (Shang Hongrong), (Chen Yuping), Cai Ming, Ma Ming, and (Zhang Jinde) attended the conference. Before the conference, the provincial CPC Committee listened to reports given by leading comrades of the Military District. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei came specially to attend the conference.

Yao Xia, political commissar of the Military District, delivered a report on behalf of the district CPC Committee.

He summed up work in 1983 with regard to the party's line, principles, and policies, the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the readjustment and assignment of leadership groups at all levels, party building, PLA and militia work, and rear services construction. He stressed: This year we must make preparations for and carry out party rectification, strengthen ideological and political work, strengthen the building of the leadership groups, and further step up militia reserve service and preparations for militia mobilization in wartime. We must step up education and training and the regularization of the units, tangibly improve leadership style, and get a good grasp of grassroots building.

Comrade Liu Jie spoke at the closing ceremony. He highly praised the great achievements of the PLA units and militia in each period of the revolution, and fully affirmed their major contributions in socialist revolution and construction.

Provincial Military District Commander Zhao Jingwu delivered a summation. He pointed out: The tasks for 1984 have been clearly set out. The key lies in vigorously implementing them. We must further emancipate our minds, brace our spirits, and work in concert to raise PLA and militia work to a new level.

LIU JIE ATTENDS HENAN AIR FORCE PARADE

SH10219 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1010 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Summary] Air Force units of the Wuhan PLA units stationed in Zhengzhou held a grand parade and march-past today. Present were leaders of the Air Force of the Wuhan PLA units, Henan Province, and Zhengzhou City including Wu Jiyuan, (Kang Xinghuo), Liu Jie, Ma Zhongkang, Zhao Di, Han Jingcao, Zhao Wenfu, Wang Naiven, Zhang Shude, Yue Xiaoxia, Hu Tingji, and Zhao Jingwu. The personnel on parade came from a certain flight division, a certain radar regiment, and the Zhengzhou Air Force Hospital. Fighter aircraft staged a flying display overhead.

WUJI'S GUAN GUANGFU AT WUHAN AIR FORCE PARADE

SH10217 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Summary] The Air Force organs and units stationed in Wuhan held a grand parade and march-past in Wuchang this morning. Wuhan PLA Commander Zhou Shizhong and Political Commissar Yan Zheng, and Hubei Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu reviewed the parade, accompanied by Wu Jiyuan, commander of the Air Force of the Wuhan PLA and (Kang Xinghuo), political commissar. Nearly 10,000 Air Force personnel were on parade.

"The Air Force of the Wuhan PLA has seriously implemented the instructions of Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping on strengthening regularization. It has got a good grasp of formation drill since last October, and has also promoted safety work in flying and ground training. A gratifying change has occurred in the mental outlook of the units."

Commander Zhou Shizhong spoke at the parade. "We called on the commanders and fighters to work still harder in the new year and raise the army's revolutionization, modernization, and regularization to a new level."

Also present at the parade were leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, Hubei Province, Hubei Military District, and Wuhan City Li Guangjun, Zhang Maonian, (Wu Bantao), Ren Gong, Tong Jiao, Ma Zhongkang, Wang Guangqiao, Wang Zhiruo, Shen Yulin, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Ren Ningfu, Xu Daoqi, Zhou Huanzhong, and Wu Guangzhong. Also present were Xia Shihou, a member of the Central Advisory Commission; (Niao Gang), director of the Ordnance Department of the Air Force; and leading comrades of the Naval Engineering College.

YANG KIDAI VISITS SICHUAN CHICKEN FARM

00160745 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] According to SICHUAN KIDAI, the rush to breed chickens that started in 1962 in Wenjiang County continues to develop vigorously at present. Not long ago, the provincial CPC Committee secretary, Yang Kidai, went there to visit the households specializing in chicken breeding and commended the achievements made by the county in developing this undertaking. He was of the opinion that the path Wenjiang County has charted in developing chicken breeding, characterized by quick results, great speed, small investment, and satisfactory economic results provides something for all other areas to refer to.

Chicken breeding has already become an important means by which the peasants in Wenjiang County become rich through labor. As the people there have been encouraged by the households specializing in chicken farming in developing this undertaking, the number of chickens in the county has increased to 620,000, or 1 per person. The commodity rate of eggs rose from 30 percent in the year before last to 70 percent now. From last September to December, the county supplied to the state over 330,000 jin of commodity eggs. Chicken farming in the county is becoming increasingly professional. The division of labor has become more developed. Throughout the county, there are 53 households specializing in supplying various breeds of chicken, 1,000 commodity egg chicken farming specialized households and a number of households that specialize in hatching eggs.

YIN FATANG AT KIXANG MEETING ON NATIONAL UNITY

00160724 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 13 January, the regional commission on two love's, three have's, and four stresses held a meeting at the Lhasa Working People's Palace to mobilize a national unity month drive. The leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army, including Yin Fatang, Dazhicaidan, Ba Sang, Cao Xu, Li Wenshan, Wu Songjie, (Wu Baizhou), (Wu Jie), Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, (Senggen Loxong Gyaincain), Xuehang Tudeq Xima, Padoje, Lang Jie, Peng Zhe, Yang Jongsun, Gamco, (Gyibug Pamegy Cedain), (Wu Changguo), Zheng Ying, Samding Deje Pamo, Lhalu Gensang Deje, (Luo Yongkang), (Jiang Zhongji), and the responsible members of the Lhasa City CPC Committee, including (Yang Youcai) and (Gao Shizhen), attended the meeting."

The office workers of the autonomous region and Lhasa City and the representatives of the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Xizang, numbering several thousand people, also attended the meeting.

"Comrade Ba Sang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Dazhicaidan, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government, delivered a mobilization speech at the meeting entitled: 'Conscientiously Implement the Party's Policy Toward Nationalities and Open Up a New Situation in National Unity in Our Region.'"

In his report Comrade Deje Cedain said: Since the 16 Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since the issuance of the important instructions of the CPC Central Committee on work in Xizang, the party organizations at various levels in our region have made great efforts to implement the party's policy toward nationalities and strengthen national unity. At present, the principal aspect of national unity in the region is good. However, we should be serious about some weak links and factors which are unfavorable to national unity and should never forget national unity at any time.

Comrade Dazhencaidan called on the leading bodies at various levels to take the lead in promoting national unity. All cadres, no matter what nationality they are, should firmly keep to the stand of party spirit and party policies and set an example of national unity.

Comrade Dazhencaidan also called on all units to integrate the national unity month drive with party rectification, to integrate the launching of criticism and self-criticism with the inspection of the existing problems in national unity, and to integrate simultaneous rectification and correction of defects with the formulation of measures for implementing the policy toward nationalities and strengthening national unity. The question of whether national unity has been strengthened should be taken as an important content for the five criteria for checking party rectification before acceptance."

The secretary of the Lhasa City CPC Committee and other comrades also spoke at the meeting. They indicated that they would further open up a new situation in national unity in their own departments with concrete actions and strive to build a new, united, and civilized Xizang.

YIN FATANG DISCUSSES SPIRITUAL POLLUTION IN XIZANG

REIWOT% Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Nandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Summary] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee on the morning of 11 January held a meeting of responsible persons of units on the ideological front to discuss the work of eliminating spiritual pollution. Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, attended the meeting, listened to relevant reports, and spoke.

"In his speech, Comrade Yin Fatang called on the comrades working on the ideological front to have a clear ideological understanding of the following five problems:

"1. By eliminating spiritual pollution, we do not mean to negate the achievements already attained. The ideological front of our region has made marked achievements and our ranks on the ideological front are relatively good.

"2. The purpose of eliminating spiritual pollution is to lay a foundation and create conditions for flourishing socialist literature and art, doing ideological work well, turning bad things into good things, and letting the situation take a turn for the better. This year the ideological front of our region must strive to make a new breakthrough and create a new situation in its work.

"3. Due to the backward educational level of our region, a number of people lack the ability to analyze and distinguish good from bad and are easily contaminated. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to eliminate spiritual pollution in our region. This is by no means making a fuss over nothing or shooting an arrow without a target.

"4. The principle, policies, range, and demarcation line for eliminating spiritual pollution are becoming more and more concrete. This conforms to the developing law of things. As a result, we can correctly do the work of eliminating spiritual pollution and solve practical problems. In the course of drawing a clear demarcation line in applying policies, it is essential to make the problems more specific as much as possible and to combine the principled stand with the flexible work method.

"5. In order to do well at the work of eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to conscientiously study the relevant principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee, seek unity of thinking, conduct investigations and studies, make thorough analyses, and carry out criticism and self-criticism and active ideological struggles. Advanced units and comrades and good work must be commended and encouraged. We must not only be serious but must also correctly carry out our work.

"Comrade Yin Fatang expected that in the new year, the ideological front of the region would further arouse the initiative of the masses, unite as one, and stride forward in the correct direction."

LIZANG LEADERS MOURN DEATH OF REGIONAL OFFICIAL

00120859 Lhasa Lizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 64

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 January, responsible comrades of the region's party, government, and army went with deep grief to the house of Comrade Daga Gwangwangdai to pay their last respects to Comrade Daga Gwangwangdai. Those party, government, and army responsible comrades who attended the ceremony include Yin Fatang, Baojiacaidan, Ba Sang, Song Liyuan, Zhang Xiangning, Cao Xu, Li Wanhua, Dan Zeng, Wang Xinquan, Pagbalha Gelong Kangpa, Shogden Loang Gyamcan, Yacheng Todorzhina, Longjie, Jiangsheng Zhaixidunji, Peng Zhe, (Niu Baizhou), (Fu Jie), (Gyibag Pemog Gedzin), (Wu Longxi), (Liu Yongkang), and (Zhang Songqi). Standing Doje Pemo, Jinzhong Jianzan Pingruo, and Gansai Gajigai Nyima, vice chairmen of the regional CPCC, also attended the ceremony.

The ceremony also was attended by responsible persons of the region's offices, bureaus, and committees, and of Lhasa City, as well as all the Standing Committee members attending the fourth meeting of the fourth regional People's Congress. Finally, responsible comrades of the region's party, government, and army, such as Yin Fatang, expressed their condolences to the family of Comrade Daga Gwangwangdai.

BEIJING'S DANG JINYI ON RECTIFICATION, STUDY

BEIJING/99 Beijing BEIJING 01040 in Chinese 9 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Dang Jinyi Stresses the Combination of Party Rectification With Study and Adoption of Remedial Measures"]

[Excerpts] On 8 January, the Party Rectification Office of the municipal CPC Committee held a meeting to listen to work reports about party rectification in the first group of units where party rectification has started. Comrade Dang Jinyi made a speech at the meeting and stressed: It is necessary to implement the principle of combining party rectification with the study of relevant documents and the adoption of remedial measures and to implement the spirit of Circular No 6, issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and of Comrade Bo Yibo's speech at a meeting for the establishment of 10 major divisions. Relevant units are required to seriously review their party rectification work in the previous period, further strengthen leadership, and take effective measures to ensure the smooth development of the party rectification.

People attending the meeting included leading comrades from the first group of units which have started party rectification. They first studied relevant documents and then summed up and exchanged their experiences in party rectification work during the previous period. The General Office of the municipal government, the municipal Economic Commission, the Building and Construction Department of the municipal CPC Committee, and the municipal Foreign Trade General Company, respectively, reported on their measures for organizing party members to study party rectification documents and to adopt remedial measures in the course of rectification. Responsible comrades of the municipal Party Rectification Office explained the overall plan for carrying out the party rectification in the next stage.

The meeting pointed out: In order to deepen the party rectification, while emphasis should be placed on studying relevant documents in the initial stage, measures should also be taken to improve routine work and correct evil practices. The meeting stressed that all units that have been engaged in party rectification must strengthen leadership over this work. In these units, either the primary or secondary leader must be responsible for and devote his utmost energy to party rectification. The present task is to carry out a serious examination of the implementation of the party rectification decision adopted by the 26 Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, seeing whether party rectification has developed along the prescribed course. If not, they should find out the underlying problems and work out solutions. These units should continue to concentrate on studying relevant documents and ensuring the quality of the study without relaxing their efforts. In order to carry out the principle of combining party rectification with adopting remedial measures, units should seriously handle and settle major incidents and cases which have caused serious political and economic losses to the party and the state and have seriously corrupted party style and social values. With the thorough handling of these cases, the overall situation will be improved, and general party members and the masses will realize the actual results of the party rectification. At the same time, it is necessary to conduct serious investigations and studies, ascertain major problems in each of these units, and further investigate the cases of the "three categories of people" so as to make necessary preparations for the next stage of self-examination.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Ma Yaoji, member of the municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee. Comrade Wang Fu, head of the liaison group sent to the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, also attended the meeting and spoke.

LI LIGONG ADDRESSED SHANGHAI CPC COMMITTEE

06111046 Taiwan Shansi Provincial Service in Nanterre 2800 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Summary] From 5 to 11 January, the provincial CPC Committee held a work meeting on weeding out people of three categories. Comrades attending the meeting studied the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, and relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee, summed up the experience in weeding out people of three categories, and studied some cases. They enhanced their understanding and unified their ideology. They made detailed arrangements for work of weeding out people of three categories in the next stage. They expressed that they would do things strictly according to the CPC Central Committee's policies and do a good job in weeding out people of three categories.

Zhang Changshen, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Lu Longxun, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: "Since 1980, our province has initially weeded out people of three categories and people who committed serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution according to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction issued at the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee on prohibiting the participation of people of three categories in leading bodies and resolutely dismissing them from their posts if they are already in leading bodies. Since the beginning of this year, we have continued to carry out the work of weeding out people of three categories according to the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and in close connection with structural reform, examining leading bodies, selecting middle-aged and young cadres, enterprise consolidation, and handling visits and letters of the masses. Since the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, through relaying and implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and of the meeting of prefectural and city CPC Committee secretaries held by the provincial CPC Committee, and through conscientiously studying the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the important speeches made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the second plenary session, party committees at various levels have further raised their understanding of the great significance of weeding out people of three categories and have put the work of weeding out people of three categories on the agenda of party committees. Since the beginning of this year, we have done certain work and achieved certain success in weeding out people of three categories, but in comparison with the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and with the spirit of the speeches made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we still lag far behind in our work and there are still many problems in our work."

The meeting stressed: "Some comrades do not have a full understanding of the harmfulness and danger of people of three categories. They are lax in work and are soft-hearted toward these people. They are afraid of offending people, of provoking disputes, of making mistakes, and of losing personal gains. Some comrades do not have full confidence in doing a good job in weeding out people of three categories and fear difficulties. They have not firmly grasped the work of weeding out people of three categories. It must be particularly pointed out that up to the present, some leading cadres have not got rid of the practice of substituting factionalism for party spirit and that they have, out of personal feelings, refused to carry out the work of weeding out people of three categories or have delayed the carrying out of the work. The fundamental cause for this thinking and practice is that they have not adopted the party standpoint in viewing and handling problems."

In addition, they do not have a full understanding of the serious impurity of party organizations caused by the 10 years of disorder and do not have a full understanding of the serious harmfulness of people of three categories. Therefore, they do not have full confidence in weeding out people of three categories. If these problems are not solved, we will not be able to fulfill the political task of weeding out people of three categories and we will not be able to carry out party rectification in a thorough manner. A host of facts have proved that the work of weeding out people of three categories in our province is very arduous. Over the past few years, we have weeded out some people of three categories and some people ~~do~~ have committed serious mistakes. But a certain number of people of three categories who have not changed their standpoint have not been appropriately weeded out. Some of them are staying hidden in the party. If people of three categories are not weeded out and expelled from the party, they will be a hidden danger to us, and the consequences will be beyond imagination."

The meeting maintained that although it is very difficult to weed out people of three categories, it is absolutely possible to overcome the difficulties in the work as long as we attach great importance to solving the difficulties, conscientiously analyze the various factors which have caused the difficulties, are able to see the favorable conditions for weeding out people of three categories, and constantly strengthen our confidence in weeding out people of three categories.

The meeting pointed out: In the work of weeding out people of three categories, we must resolutely get rid of factionalist interference. This is the crux for successfully carrying out the work of weeding out people of three categories. We must be fair and must uphold the CPC Central Committee's policies and standards. People of three categories must be weeded out without any exception. To overcome factionalist interference, it is first necessary to eradicate factionalist influence among leading cadres. We must resolutely oppose all factionalist activities undermining the unity of the party. Not only must we seriously criticize those who persist in factionalism, but we must also not allow them to enter leading bodies or put them in an important position. In addition, we must dismiss them from their positions if they are already in leading bodies, and must seriously handle people with vile cases or expel them from the party.

The meeting demanded: "Party committees at various levels must have a high sense of responsibility for the party and people. They must not fear difficulties and must strengthen leadership over the work of weeding out people of three categories. They must constantly raise their consciousness and establish the spirit of daring to fight. Leading cadres at various levels must regard the work of weeding out people of three categories as a severe test for themselves. They must be bold in adhering to principles without sparing others' feelings, at upholding party spirit without considering personal relationships with others, and at seeking truth from facts without giving credence to rumors. They must be firm and clear-cut in their stand and be able to have the upper hand in the work."

We must conscientiously implement the party's policies. The decision on party rectification explicitly stipulates: "People of three categories must be thoroughly weeded out. In principle, they must be expelled from the party, with the exception of those who have stood a long-term test and repented their mistakes. It is not necessary to handle and pass new judgments on those who made ordinary mistakes in the Cultural Revolution, and it is not necessary to mention this problem again. In the current party rectification, we must handle and draw conclusions on those who committed serious mistakes in the Cultural Revolution, provided they have not been handled and no conclusions have been drawn. We must not handle and draw new conclusions on those who have been handled and who have not committed new serious mistakes. It is impermissible to adopt the method of determining the nature of a case first and then collecting materials on it."

"It is impermissible to obtain confessions by compulsion. It is impermissible to carry out interrogation in separate confinement. It is impermissible to drag one's family and relatives into his mistakes. We must seriously deal with those who have burned materials, issued false documents, harbored evildoers, or framed up good persons."

We must do a good job in carrying out ideological work and the work of changing the minds of those who have been classified as people of three categories according to the decision on party rectification.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG VIEWS HANDLING FRAMING-UPS

SK121012 Taiwan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] On 10 January, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong pointed out: Recently, some people wrote anonymous letters, framing cases against good people. We must investigate this matter and seriously deal with such people. He said: Weeding out people of three categories is a struggle. Comrades responsible for the work of weeding out people of three categories must go deep among the masses, listen to their opinions, and carry out investigation among them. They must have a high sense of responsibility and the spirit of seeking truth from facts in carrying out the work, which requires meticulous attention to the application of policies. Materials exposing the persons concerned must be profoundly examined, specifically analyzed, and conscientiously verified so as to prevent some ill-intentioned persons from lodging false accusations and creating confusion. Materials exposing others must bear the full name of the expositor, and the expositor must be protected. Those who make reprisals must be seriously dealt with. It is not necessary to pay attention to anonymous letters. Those who arbitrarily frame cases against others must be held responsible for what they do. They can even be punished as criminal offenders.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ADDRESSES CYL MEETING

SK160011 Taiwan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Summary] Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong made a speech at the second plenary session of the eighth provincial CYL Committee which concluded on 14 January. After extending congratulations to the session, he pointed out: "The glorious tasks of the people of the whole province is to build Shanxi into an energy and heavy and chemical industry base. It is also the glorious task of the CYL members in the province. The activities of the CYL organizations must focus on this central task."

TIANJI'S CHEN WEIDA VISITS UNIVERSITY SPECIALISTS

SK190411 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Excerpt] On 9-14 January, Tianjin Municipality and Zhejiang University held the third science and technology cooperation meeting. Some 18 specialists and professors including President Yang Shiming from Zhejiang University and over 100 people including Lao Yun, Standing Committee member of the municipal Advisory Committee, and responsible comrades and persons of relevant committees, offices and bureaus and key relevant enterprises in the municipality attended the meeting.

During the meeting, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and Lin Zengkun, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and deputy mayor, visited specialists and professors twice at the guest house. They set forth clear demands on the deep development of science and technology cooperation between the municipality and the university. The meeting, first of all, summed up the experiences and development in science and technology cooperation in the past 3 years and studied and formulated the general principle for future cooperation.

LI LIAN AT HEILONGJIANG MAO BIRTHDAY MEETINGS

14 December Meeting

SK161122 Harbin HEILONGJIANG SIGAD in Chinese 25 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee held a forum of noted personages from all circles on the afternoon of 24 December to mark the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birthday.

Attending the forum were some 32 persons, including responsible comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and responsible persons from various democratic parties, noted model workers, advanced figures and known personages from all circles.

Chen Lei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, composed a poem at the forum.

Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke. He said: Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary, a strategist, and a theoretician. He devoted his life to China's revolution since his youth and fought all his life for it. He made everlasting contributions to establishing and strengthening our party and the PLA, winning victories in the liberation cause of the people of various nationalities in China, founding the PRC, and developing our country's socialist cause. He made great contributions to the liberation of the oppressed nations of the world and to the cause of enabling mankind to make progress.

Li Lian continued: Mao Zedong Thought is the most precious spiritual wealth of our whole party, army, and the people. It was, is, and will be a banner of unity and victory. Today, while we cherish the memory of Comrade Mao Zedong, we must adhere to and develop Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions, and must win new victories in socialist modernization construction.

Li Lian spoke in conclusion: At present, our province has already begun comprehensive party rectification work in line with the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. We must hold aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and must be resolute in making party rectification successful and in advancing the building of socialist and spiritual civilizations under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

The forum was presided over by Zhang Xiangling, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department.

After the forum, all participants watched a full-length color documentary "Mao Zedong."

25 December Meeting

SK170415 Harbin HEILONGJIANG SIGAD in Chinese 26 Dec 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 25 December, some 400 representatives from social science fronts across the province and responsible persons of relevant departments and mass organizations under the jurisdiction of the province gathered together at Harbin Friendship Palace Theater to ceremoniously mark the 90th birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong.

Attending the rally were leading comrades including Li Lian, Li Jianhai, Chen Yuanzhi, Zhang Xiangling, and Wang Jun. Responsible persons of social science federations in Liaoning and Jilin Provinces were invited to participate in the rally.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Li Jianbei made a speech at the rally. He highly appraised the great achievements of Comrade Mao Zedong and set forth basic tasks for social science workers in our province.

Zhang Xiangling chaired the rally and Chen Yueshi made an opening speech. Representatives of the provincial Trade Union Federation, the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Women's Federation, the provincial Science and Technology Association, the provincial Literary and Art Federation, and the provincial Journalists' Association made speeches at the rally.

BEIJING RADIO INTERVIEWS HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN

081400Z Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Excerpt] After this station reported on the death of An Zhendong, vice governor of Heilongjiang, station reporter Guang Zhiguo called on Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee. The following is a recorded interview with him:

[Reporter] Comrade Li Lian, how are you? After the death of Comrade An Zhendong was reported, there were extensive repercussions. Large numbers of cadres, especially intellectuals, have learned a lot from and been greatly encouraged by his death. They are also keenly interested in knowing how, without precedent, Comrade An Zhendong was promoted to the post of vice governor of Heilongjiang Province. Could you talk about that?

[Li Lian] Yes. The death and the tortuous past of Comrade An Zhendong have already been fully reported by your station. He was once framed as an historical reactionary. After his release from jail, he worked at a small plant for a long time. He was a simple intellectual. His promotion to vice governor was a vivid embodiment of the correctness of the party's line, principles and policy since the 11 Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a result of implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals. It is also a gratifying breakthrough in making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. The party Central Committee's correct line has enabled us to emancipate the mind and discover talented people.

[Reporter] What problems should be emphasized and given attention in implementing the policy toward intellectuals and bringing into full play the role of intellectuals?

[Li Lian] The main problem lies in the fact that there are still some party member-cadres, especially some of our leading cadres, who have failed to understand fully the position and role of intellectuals in building the four modernizations. They are still influenced by leftist thinking and various worn out prejudices and have not made a genuine fundamental change in their ideas, viewpoints, and feelings toward the intellectuals. These comrades, in dealing with problems, have proceeded, in most cases, from the need of present work or from personal considerations, failing to really understand where the fundamental interests of the nation and people lie and to understand that the task of the four modernizations is different from other historical tasks we have accomplished in the past.

In the current study of the party rectification documents the large number of party member-cadres of our province, especially principal party and government leading comrades at various levels, should examine, in the light of realities, their thinking and work, whether or not the problem of belittling knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals has been solved.

1. 17 Jan 84

53

**PAC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
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They should also examine, in line with the requirement of correcting errors while conducting party rectification, the actual situation in implementing the policy toward intellectuals, should find shortcomings and draw up measures in order to give effective support to their work, help them solve practical problems, and show sincere concern, love and trust for them, thereby enabling them to bring into full play their enthusiasm and creativity and make greater contributions to building the four modernizations.

LI LIAN AT HEILONGJIANG LECTURE ON MICROCOMPUTERS

06150705 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Excerpt] On 14 January, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Chen Lei, governor of the province; and some other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government went to the Harbin Engineering Institute to attend a lecture on the application of microcomputers.

At 0800, Li Lian, Chen Lei, and some other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee went to the Harbin Engineering Institute. They listened to the lectures by three associate professors on the application of microcomputers and on the microcomputer's influence upon society and the economy. They also viewed an exhibition on the achievements in applying computers and conducted an informal discussion.

In the discussion, Li Lian and some other leading comrades said: The computer is an advanced instrument and has tremendous superiority. All leading cadres at various levels should pay attention to the application of computers on the basis of studying and understanding. It is necessary to conduct experimental work and gradually expand the scale of application.

LIANGJING'S OLD FENC ATTENDS MEMORIAL MEETING

06130941 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Comrade (Pang Bo), a fine member of our party, a strong fighter of the proletarian revolution of the older generation, former vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, and former deputy secretary and vice president of the Liaoning University, died of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 80 on 21 November 1983 in Shenyang. A memorial meeting for Comrade (Pang Bo) was held this morning at the first-floor hall of the Liaoning Building.

Attending the memorial meeting were leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Shenyang PLA units, the Liaoning Provincial Military District, the Shenyang City CPC Committee, the city Advisory Commission, the city People's Congress Standing Committee, the city People's Government, and the city CPPCC Committee. They were Gao Feng, Li Tieying, Quan Shuren, Hu Shaofu, Shen Xinhui, Li Ruang, Zhang Xianren, Liu Yiyun, Zhao Qi, Gu Jingxin, Liu Jenghao, Zhang Qingtai, Zhang Zhiyuan, Song Li, Chen Enfeng, Zhang Yan, Yu Jingqing, Lu Guangji, Zhang Wu, Wang Dazhu, Deng Zhongren and Wu Tianming. Comrade (Pang Bo's) wife, family members, friends, and relatives and friends who live in the Soviet Union attended the memorial meeting and sent wreaths. At the invitation of (Pang Bo's) wife, Lieutenant Colonel (Sakharov), deputy military attaché of the Soviet Embassy, also attended the meeting and sent a wreath.

Sending cables or letters of condolence and wreaths or elegiac couplets were leading persons of the party and the state, including Chen Yun, Cai Chang, Li Weihan, Song Qinqing, Xu Deheng, Zhang Aiping, and responsible comrades of relevant departments of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the NPC, the Supreme People's Court, relevant branches of the Military Commission, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, the Academy of Military Sciences, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, including Huang Huoqing, He Changgong, (Huo Wenxiang), Chen Furu, Yu Ping, Qiang Xiaochu, Cao Libei, Liu Youguang, and (Liu Huixin).

Li Tieying, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, officiated at the memorial meeting. Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

LI DESHENG AT LIAONING RETIRED SOLDIERS FORUM

SE190410 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] On 14 January, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, held and chaired the forum of disabled and retired soldiers in Shenyang. Over 20 disabled and retired soldiers from all cities and prefectures across the province and the Shenyang Railway Bureau introduced their excellent achievements in being by no means inferior though in the state of retirement, carrying forward the honorary tradition of the people's army, tackling problems in [words indistinct], grasping popular feelings and safeguarding the four modernizations.

On hearing of some of them becoming models and rendering meritorious service, Commander Li Desheng gladly said: If all disabled and retired soldiers act as you, being by no means inferior in the state of retirement, not changing will power while changing occupations and carrying into full play their own brilliance and enthusiasm, what big power we shall have!

In his speech, Li Desheng urged them to play an exemplary role in implementing the party's lines, principle and policy, use their knowledge learned in the PLA units to construct the four modernizations, be shock workers for the four modernizations, set examples for painstaking study and bravely tackling problems, be pace-setters for the construction of spiritual civilization and be key backbone for the rear-service force of the national defense.

Deputy Governor Bao Kun also made a speech at the forum.

The forum approved the proposals by all participants for the whole province's disabled and retired soldiers. They are called for continuing to render new meritorious service to the people and [words indistinct] for the Chinese People's Liberation Army within this new year.

Responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party, government and Military District including Zhang Tiejun, Shen Ximhai, and Liu Dongfao and adviser of the Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units, (Xin Jian), attended the forum.

TAIWAN VIOLINIST ARRIVES FOR PERFORMANCE TOUR

GN121640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 12 Jan 64

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Taiwan violinist Lin Zhaoliang (Lin Cho-liang) and Shanghai pianist Li Jian, who made a hit with their joint performance at a Christmas Eve concert in Tokyo, will play together again in Beijing at the weekend.

Lin Zhaoliang arrived here this evening from Honolulu to begin a week-long performance tour on China's mainland. He was met at the airport by Yang Singuan, violinist and deputy director of the Central Philharmonic Society Orchestra, and Li Jian.

The Taipei-born violinist is scheduled to perform in Beijing on Saturday and Sunday. He will join Li Jian in Beethoven's Sonata No 7 in C Minor and a fantasia by Xi Liang, a Chinese composer, and play Beethoven's Violin Concerto in D Major with the society orchestra. Tickets for both concerts have been sold out.

Lin, 23, and Li, 18, are both winners of international competitions. They first met in Shanghai in 1961 during Lin's first China tour. The two musicians will also join up in Shanghai with the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra. Lin's mother Kuo-ling Yu and adoptive parents Mr. and Mrs. Porter McKeever arrived by the same flight.

Vice Minister Attends Performance

GN151908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 13 Jan 64

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- The final chord of Beethoven's Violin Concerto in D Major played by Taiwan violinist Lin Zhaoliang (Lin Cho-liang) with the Central Philharmonic Society drew a prolonged ovation here this evening.

Lin, 23, who arrived Thursday for his second performance tour of China's mainland, also played with Li Jian, 18, a pianist student of the Shanghai Music Conservatory, before an enthusiastic audience of over 1,000. The two Chinese musicians fascinated Tokyo concert goers three weeks ago and their first joint performance on Christmas Eve received much press coverage.

The auditorium of the Nationalities' Palace of Culture was packed this evening. Tickets for Lin's two concerts, the first one being held in a suburban theater yesterday, had been sold out even before the Beijing newspapers carried his performance notice.

Lin and Li joined up again this evening in Beethoven's Sonata No 7 in C Minor, the piece with which they started the Tokyo concert. Their strings and keys also harmonized in a fantasia, which was composed and dedicated to Lin by the Shanghai Music Conservatory graduate Xi Liang.

Wu Zuqiang, president of the Central Conservatory of Music, said that their joint performance was "passionate and poetic." He met the Taiwan violinist during his first mainland trip in 1961.

Among the audience were Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi and some veteran musicians in Beijing.

Lin and Li will fly to Shanghai tomorrow for two more concerts with the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra.

REVENUE ON TAXI DRIVERS' STRIKE, KOWLOON RIOTSHome Affairs Secretary Interviewed

HK140143 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Excerpts] In Kowloon, streets have returned to normal following last night's rioting. Regular police patrols have been resumed. However the police tactical unit is still on standby. At the same time police are guarding several large jewellery shops which were looted at the height of the disturbances.

Unofficial member of the Legislative Council, Mr Bill Brown, has said that members of Umelco [Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] were not giving in to violence when they agreed to oppose the two taxi bills which led to 2 days of protests by taxi operators. Mr Brown was speaking before going into a meeting of unofficials at the Umelco offices in Central, which is still going on.

The secretary of Home Affairs, Mr Denis Bray, has said the government was fully aware of the taxi operators' antipathy towards the proposals for increased registration fees. He said that passenger opinion had also been tested, and the 17 percent increase in fares was in line with inflation and other price rises. He said the proposals and the public revenue ordinance were brought forward to prevent chaos at licensing offices by those trying to jump the gun, and that announcing the proposals was part of the normal legislative process of Hong Kong. Lorna Workman also asked Mr Bray whether he thought the government was responsible for introducing such a package of unpopular measures at this sensitive time in the territory:

[Begin recording] [Bray] It is never possible to take administrative action which pleases everybody all the time. Now, what the government owes the people of Hong Kong is a responsibility in this area of providing public transport, of keeping the roads, keeping the traffic moving. The package of proposals we thought struck a reasonable balance between the interests of the passenger and the other road-users and the taxi operators.

[Workman] The government also has a responsibility to maintain law and order in the society of Hong Kong. Did it not anticipate that the taxi stoppage or the reaction from the taxi stoppage could lead to a deterioration or breakdown in law and order?

[Bray] I don't think we anticipated the taxi drivers would be quite as lawless as they were. They did not cause violence, but they did cause a great deal of inconvenience. So long as the taxi operators were not causing violence, then no direct action was taken very quickly, and the situation was brought under control with extreme speed. [end recording]

The chairman of the Anglo-Hong Kong parliamentary group of M's, Sir Peter Blaker, said he was confident that the Umelco members would help reach a solution in the dispute, and he was glad to see their positive role in the affair. Lorna Workman asked him whether he would give details of this week's events to the British Government and Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher on his return.

[Begin recording] [Blaker] I'm sure they will have very good reports about these matters.

[Workman] In view of the statement that China may resume control over Hong Kong before 1997 should there be internal unrest, how do you feel this week's events in Hong Kong augur for the talks at the end of the month in Beijing?

[Blaker] I don't think they will make any difference at all to the talks. I don't think that we should get them out of perspective, and I think if we consider that they have that sort of significance that we are getting them out of perspective, we are exaggerating their significance. The disturbances last night had no political motivation; it was a question of some individuals seeking personal gain. [end recording]

The police have denied a suggestion in a BBC World Service news report that they acted slowly in the face of last night's rioting in central Kowloon. A spokesman said the force had acted in a firm and efficient manner, and he pointed out that a monitoring of 27 local newspapers this morning showed that all took a positive view of way the police had handled the situation.

[Hong Kong Domestic Service in English at 0015 GMT on 14 January, in reporting the rioting in Kowloon, stated: "Rioting erupted in Tsinghatsui, Yauwoti, and Mongkok while the discussions were taking place. A total of 34 people, including 4 policemen, were injured in the disturbances. Large numbers of police were called in to disperse the crowds. The commissioner of police, Mr Roy Henry, went on television at one stage to warn people to stay clear of any trouble. He blamed the disturbances on unruly elements who had taken advantage of the taxi protest. At the height of the disturbances, shops were looted, fires started, and several cars, vans, and motorcycles overturned. Some of the worst violence took place at the junction of Nathan Road and Shantung Street, where police used teargas against a mob. The police made 150 arrests, mostly for offences of robbery, burglary, arson, and criminal damage."

XINHUA Official Meets Drivers

001115G Hong Kong XIN WEN PAO in Chinese 13 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Taxi Operators Visit XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Today; Qi Feng Meets Them and Shows Sympathy for Them"]

[Text] Representatives of 22 [as published] urban and New Territories taxi operators unions this morning went to the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY to lodge complaints with and to seek assistance from responsible persons of the agency concerning the Hong Kong Government's decision to increase taxi license fees by a large amount and initiate the first registration fee. Qi Feng, deputy director of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch, met the representatives and expressed his sympathy and concern for them. He also called on the taxi operators and relevant departments of the Hong Kong Government to calmly hold negotiations, seek proper measures, and make joint efforts to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

A total of 22 representatives from 4 taxi driver federations, 11 urban taxi operators' unions, and 7 New Territories taxi operators' unions in Yuen Long, Sheung Shui, and Tai Po, accompanied by Urban Councillor Augustine Chung, arrived at the XINHUA Hong Kong branch at 1000 this morning. Qi Feng, deputy director of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch, and Yang Sheng, deputy editor in chief of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch, met them in a reception room and talked with them for about 30 minutes.

After the meeting, Kwong Nam-wah, representative of the taxi operators, said that Deputy Director Qi Feng heartily sympathized with them and that the agency had collected relevant information and would contact the Hong Kong Government. Qi Feng also called on the taxi operators to keep calm and refrain from doing things harmful to the stability of society. In order to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, all parties must hold negotiations so as to seek a reasonable way to resolve the problem. Kwong Nam-wah said that the representatives were satisfied with the reply from Deputy Director Qi Feng.

He also disclosed that Bernachi, urban councillor and crown counsel, has promised to act as their legal adviser. He apologized for the inconvenience caused to the public by their strike.

Meanwhile, Augustine Chung said the authorities' decision on a large increase in taxes and licence fees would make taxi owners "subsidize" each taxi by an amount of more than Hong Kong \$20,000 every year. While saying that taxi operators are able to bear the burden, Transport Secretary Scott failed to consider the fact that 90 percent of the taxi owners must pay installments on their taxis.

Representatives of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Drivers Trade Union Federation and the New Territories Taxi Operators Union this morning went to the offices of the unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative councils and the Executive Council to present petitions, demanding that the authorities freeze the large increase in taxes.

Editorial: Assessing Dispute, Riots

00140117 Hong Kong TA KUN: PAK to Chinese 14 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Initial Solution of the Taxi Strike"]

[Excerpt:] The taxi incident has now been initially solved. We hope that a way to a reasonable solution of the question of increased taxi registration taxes and license fees will be rapidly found on the basis of the initial settlement of the strike.

However, just when the taxi incident was on the point of solution, some people in two areas of Kowloon threw stones, burned vehicles, smashed shop doors and looted the contents, and even surrounded a police station, thus causing disturbances. These acts of disrupting order and endangering residents' lives and property have been denounced by the residents and cannot be tolerated under law and discipline. During the disturbances, quite a few people might have joined in out of impulsivity, but this does not exclude the possibility that certain people seized the opportunity to make trouble so as to change the nature of the taxi incident and vainly attempt to wreck social stability and prosperity. This development merits attention from people when considering the question of Hong Kong's future.

This taxi incident has proved one point, and that is that in the future, when acting to increase taxes and charges, the departments concerned should carefully consider the actual conditions and difficulties of the inhabitants. At the same time, everyone should realize that talks and consultations are the best way of solving disputes. Basing all actions on maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity benefits both the present and long-term interests.

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